



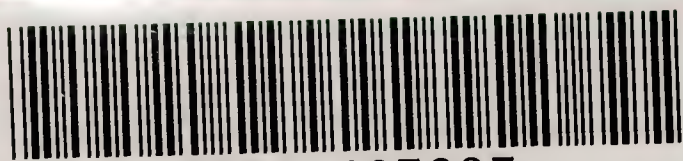
Falkland Islands

1964 and 1965

LONDON

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

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FALKLAND ISLANDS

AND DEPENDENCIES

Report for the years
1964 and 1965

LONDON
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
1967

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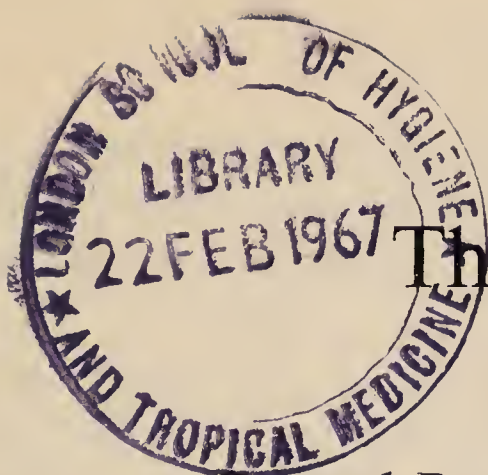
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The Colony

PART I

General Review of 1964 and 1965

IN the period under review the colony was fortunate in enjoying an atmosphere happily free from controversy, thanks largely to the sound commonsense of its inhabitants. This report contains nothing spectacular but is a record of steady progress in most undertakings.

Following on the dissolution of the Legislative Council in the last days of 1963, a general election was held in February 1964 at which four elected members were returned to the Legislature.

By Order-in-Council dated 2nd September 1964, the Constitutions of both the Executive and Legislative Councils were altered to allow for a clear unofficial majority.

The new Executive Council consists of the Governor; the Colonial Secretary and the Colonial Treasurer, both *ex-officio*; two Unofficial Members (known as Appointed Members) and two Elected Members elected by the Nominated Independent and Elected Members of Legislative Council from among the Elected Members of that Council.

The Legislative Council consists of the Governor as President, the Colonial Secretary, the Colonial Treasurer, two Nominated Independent Members and four Elected Members.

These changes marked a considerable step forward.

By a further Order-in-Council dated 24th March 1965 the Falkland Islands Court of Appeal was constituted for the colony and dependencies.

Sir Edwin Arrowsmith, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander in Chief for seven years since 1957, left the colony in May 1964. His successor, Mr. C. D. P. T. Haskard (later Sir Cosmo Haskard, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.), was sworn in on 9th October 1964. Mr. W. H. Thompson, M.B.E., Colonial Secretary, was acting Governor during the intervening period.

The 50th Anniversary of the Battle of the Falkland Islands was celebrated on 8th December 1964 with due ceremony. A special commemorative issue of four postage stamps was released the same day. The demand for these was unprecedented and unexpected, the lower values being almost immediately sold out.

The death of Sir Winston Churchill, who as First Lord of the Admiralty at the time of the battle was closely associated with the Falkland Islands, was deeply felt and an impressive memorial service was held in the Cathedral.

The response to advertisements in the United Kingdom for technical and professional officers was satisfactory and several new appointments were made to the Medical, Education and Public Works Departments.

Mr. L. C. Gleadell, the Colonial Treasurer, was appointed Commissioner to enquire into and report on the salaries and conditions of service of the Falkland Islands Civil Service and submitted his report to the Governor in Council in March 1965. Many of the recommendations contained in this comprehensive report were accepted by the Government and the revision of salaries and conditions further improved recruiting prospects. At the end of 1965 there were no major unfilled posts in Government.

The wool clip was good and quality high. Unfortunately world wool prices were on a downward trend during 1964/65 and this affected revenue. Even so the economy remained healthy and it was possible to set aside £337,000 for development including improved telecommunications, better internal communications, a new Government cargo vessel, improvements to schools, extensions to the Stanley roads, new housing and better public works facilities. Grants were also made for the improvement of tracks in the camp.

With the exception of increased duties on alcoholic spirits, taxation was unchanged and the cost of living remained relatively stable.

A qualified Grasslands Officer was appointed and arrived in the colony in February 1965. His arrival was welcomed as a practical contribution to the sheep farming industry, in which a number of farms are making considerable progress in the improvement of pastures.

New automatic type setting equipment was installed by the Government Printer and a large backlog of printing work was dealt with.

In 1965, Mr. B. J. Pleass of Cable and Wireless Limited visited the colony, at the invitation of the Government, to advise on improved telecommunications facilities.

Negotiations for the construction of a telemetry station for the European Space Research Organisation and for extensions to the existing Radio and Space Research Station were almost completed and the building of staff quarters begun.

New houses of a prefabricated pattern were imported and erected by Government and the British Antarctic Survey. Private building in the camp and in Stanley also went ahead, the prevailing high standard of housing everywhere being remarked upon by nearly all visitors to the islands. The average farm worker's house stands up to comparison with similar housing anywhere else in the world.

Educational facilities were further improved and in 1965 school broadcasting to children in the camp began on an experimental basis; an extension of this service was planned. The day schools in Stanley and Port Howard and the Darwin Boarding School provided full time education for two thirds of the children of school age, but the provision of an effective and fully satisfactory system of education for children in remote areas remains a problem. Reduced air fares, family allowances and boarding grants all went some way to helping the situation, but the problem of the small child who cannot be easily sent away from home for long school terms remained, and the Government continued the practice of sending teachers on horse-back and by aeroplane to the outlying settlements. Hard working young volunteers from the British Voluntary Service Overseas Organisation gave splendid assistance and supplemented the travelling teachers. Lack of continuity was still, however, a disadvantage and, although parents became more aware of the need to show an interest in education, there were still some who failed to keep their children up to the mark between teachers' visits.

A new high-level water tank was completed and several water mains replaced by the Public Works Department, resulting in a greatly improved water supply for the higher parts of the capital, Stanley.

The maintenance of Government buildings was continued and a high standard reached. Four new quarters were completed and work was started on an oil pipe line from the oiling jetty to the oil tanks.

Plans were completed for extensions to the Stanley power station which provided an excellent power supply throughout the period. More electrical equipment in homes and work places led to a greatly increased demand which was met without any break in service.

The Posts and Telecommunications Department provided a complete and adequate service and coped with a much increased volume of business. The Falkland Islands Broadcasting Service, which is the oldest British colonial broadcasting system, having been established in 1929, provided entertainment and information using two transmitters of 5 kW and 500 W, and the Stanley rediffusion system. Especially noteworthy were documentary programmes celebrating the 50th anniversary of the Battle of the Falkland Islands and the 200th anniversary of the founding of Port Egmont.

Ordinary revenue during the financial year 1963–64 amounted to £286,046, which was £9,394 less than was estimated. During 1964–65 Ordinary revenue, which amounted to £406,327, exceeded the estimate by £36,660. Ordinary expenditure in 1963–64 at £316,514 was short of the approved estimate by £22,366 and in 1964–65 ordinary expenditure was £342,222, being £7,740 more than estimated.

The increase in revenue during 1964–65 compared with 1963–64 was largely due to taxation brought about by the improved prices obtained two years before for the colony's 1962–63 wool-clip, when the clip was also heavier than usual. In addition revenue from stamps was higher than in the previous year: this was due to attractive commemorative issues placed on sale. Besides these factors a sum of £21,600 was received from the sale of the Government reserve at Albemarle; this sum was transferred to the Land Sales Fund.

The following table shows the amount spent on the Colonial Development and Welfare schemes in progress during the period under review, both from Colonial Development and Welfare funds and from local sources:

Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes

<i>Head</i>	<i>Scheme No.</i>	<i>1963-64</i>		<i>1964-65</i>		<i>Total Expenditure for the years 1963-64 and 1964-65</i>	
		<i>Colony Expenditure</i>	<i>C.D. and W. Expenditure</i>	<i>Colony Expenditure</i>	<i>C.D. and W. Expenditure</i>	<i>Colony</i>	<i>C.D. and W.</i>
Roads . .	D2959B	£ 108	£ 497	£ 105	£ 773	£ 213	£ 1,270
Housing .	D6090	—	—	1,658	6,632	1,658	6,632
		108	497	1,763	7,405	1,871	7,902

PART II

Chapter 1: Population

THE census of the colony taken in 1962 revealed a total population of 2,172 made up as follows:

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Stanley	520	554	1,074
Other districts, East Falklands	360	237	597
West Falklands	277	183	460
Shipping	38	3	41
 TOTAL .	<hr/> 1,195 <hr/>	<hr/> 977 <hr/>	<hr/> 2,172 <hr/>

The estimated population at 31st December 1965 was 2,079, of whom 1,137 were males and 942 females, giving a density of approximately one person to every two square miles. About half the inhabitants live in the capital, Stanley, and the remainder are more or less equally divided between the sheep farming settlements on the East and West Falklands. The population is almost wholly of British origin.

Births, marriages and deaths were:

	<i>1964</i>	<i>1965</i>
Births	42	52
Marriages	20	19
Deaths	13	18

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

EMPLOYMENT

THE whole area of the islands outside the limits of Stanley, commonly known as “the camp” is given over to sheep farming and almost half the male population is employed in this industry. In Stanley the Falkland Islands Company Limited and the Colonial Government are the two major employers of labour. Both in Stanley and the camp there is a noticeable labour shortage and it is often necessary to recruit labour from overseas to supplement the local force. There is no unemployment.

WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

Stanley

At the end of 1965 wages were being paid at the following rates:

Unskilled labourers—£9. 18s. 9d. per week.

Skilled labourers—from £10. 10s. 0d. to £12 per week.

Artisans—£12. 11s. 3d. per week.

A five-and-a-half day week of 45 hours was worked. Time and a half was paid for overtime, with double time for work on Sundays and public holidays. Hourly paid workers were granted a fully paid holiday of two weeks (90 hours) annually. There was no night work except in essential services.

The Camp

Outside Stanley general labourers received £32. 8s. 0d. per month and foremen were paid a minimum monthly wage of £45. 7s. 0d. Shepherds living in the settlements earned £34. 16s. 6d. per month, while those living outside the settlements received an additional £3. 5s. 0d. per month. A special allowance of 12s. 6d. per month was paid to all employees on West Falkland farms. In addition, labourers and shepherds received free quarters, fuel, meat and milk, plus a cost of living bonus of 16s. 3d. per month. Extra bonuses were paid for shearing, while labourers and shepherds were able to add to their earnings by contract work such as fencing and peat cutting. An average of 45 hours weekly was worked, with Saturday afternoons and Sundays as rest days. Employees in the camp were given an annual holiday entitlement on pay amounting to fifteen working days.

COST OF LIVING

Mutton is the staple diet; it is delivered to homes in Stanley twice weekly and is supplied regularly to farm employees, although on many farms beef is more commonly used during the winter months. The Stanley diet is also supplemented by deliveries of fresh beef during the winter. The wild upland goose offers a welcome change of diet and can be eaten at all seasons. Supplies of fresh fish, poultry and pork are irregular but most of these items are obtainable from frozen food dealers. Potatoes, turnips, carrots, parsnips, radish, lettuce, cabbage, cauliflower, cress, parsley, peas and beans are easily grown and the majority of householders grow their own as there is little opportunity to buy fresh locally-grown vegetables. Tomatoes and cucumber are cultivated under glass, and gooseberries, raspberries, red currants and strawberries are grown out of doors. When available, fresh locally-grown vegetables are obtainable from 6d. to 9d. per lb., and fresh vegetables imported from Montevideo are offered at prices ranging from 9d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. Fresh fruit is also obtainable from Montevideo with prices fluctuating according to the rate of exchange for the Uruguayan peso.

There is one hotel in Stanley where rooms with full board can be obtained for £6. 15s. 0d. per week. Several householders take in paying guests at £5 to £6 per week. Rents for furnished houses vary

from £8 to £17. 10s. 0d. per month. Unfurnished houses are obtainable from £6 per month. The Government normally provides houses with basic furniture for its married overseas officials at rents ranging from £5 to £17. 10s. 0d. per month according to the condition of the property and the number of rooms available. A general housing shortage makes it difficult to find suitable property to rent and freehold property is relatively expensive to buy.

The following table shows the approximate prices of the more important commodities prevailing at 31st December 1965 as compared with two years previously:

	Unit	1963	1965
Bread . . .	2 lb. loaf	1s. 6d.	1s. 9d.
Butter (imported) .	lb.	4s. 4d.	5s. 2d.
Margarine . . .	lb.	2s. 0d.	2s. 2d.
Coffee . . .	lb.	5s. 7d.	6s. 3d.
Tea . . .	lb.	5s. 7d.	5s. 5d.
Eggs . . .	dozen	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Flour . . .	lb.	7d.	6d.
Meat:			
Mutton . . .	lb.	7d.	7d.
Beef . . .	lb.	6d.	6d.
Bacon . . .	lb.	6s. 10d.	7s. 0d.
Ham . . .	lb.	6s. 9d.	6s. 10d.
Milk . . .	pint	9d.	9d.
Jam . . .	2 lb. tin	2s. 10d. to 5s. 9d.	1s. 10d. to 5s. 8d.
Sugar . . .	lb.	1s. 4d.	1s. 0d.
Vegetables:			
Onions (imported)	lb.	1s. 0d.	8d.
Potatoes (imported)	lb.	9d.	9d.
Dried Fruit:			
Sultanas . . .	lb.	2s. 6d.	2s. 4d.
Currants . . .	lb.	2s. 0d.	2s. 4d.
Raisins . . .	lb.	2s. 9d.	2s. 7d.
Porridge Oats . . .	large pkt.	4s. 9d.	5s. 1d.
Cereals . . .	pkt.	1s. 9d. to 3s. 3d.	2s. 5d. to 4s. 3d.
Cigarettes . . .	50	3s. 9d. to 5s. 2d.	3s. 10d. to 4s. 6d.
Tobacco . . .	lb.	20s. 0d. to 32s. 10d.	31s. 7d. to 34s. 0d.
Alcohol:			
Whisky . . .	bottle	24s. 11d. to 29s. 10d.	36s. 0d.
Brandy . . .	bottle	23s. 10d. to 32s. 10d.	35s. 7d.
Gin . . .	bottle	20s. 10d. to 21s. 6d.	32s. 2d.
Beer . . .	doz. small bots.	14s. 8d. to 20s. 6d.	17s. 0d. to 20s. 6d.
Paraffin . . .	gal.	4s. 0d.	5s. 2d.
Petrol . . .	gal.	4s. 6d.	5s. 3d.
Electricity . . .	unit	4½d.	4½d.

Good quality English clothing can be purchased from most shops at prices generally comparable to those ruling in the United Kingdom. The following is an indication of the average prices of some items at 31st December 1965:

<i>Men's wear:</i>	Suit	£14		
	Overcoat	£10		
	Trousers	£3	10s.	0d.
	Jacket	£7		
	Overalls	£1	10s.	0d.
	Shirt	£1	15s.	0d.
	Shoes	£3	5s.	0d.
<i>Women's wear:</i>	Costume	£11		
	Overcoat	£11		
	Dress (light)	£3	10s.	0d.
	Dress (woollen)	£6	10s.	0d.
	Skirt	£3	10s.	0d.
	Shoes	£3		

Furniture, household appliances and hardware are all imported and generally come from the United Kingdom and, as a result of freight and transshipping expenses, are proportionately higher than similar articles in the United Kingdom. Because there is no purchase tax and customs duties only apply to alcohol, tobacco and matches, imported luxury items are often obtainable at prices below those ruling in Britain and some other countries.

British motor vehicles are imported and offered at prices similar to those in the United Kingdom, the comparatively high freight charges being largely offset by the lack of import duties and purchase tax.

An important item in the domestic economy is peat, the only fuel produced locally. A lorry-load (approximately 12 cubic yards), costs 65s. and a year's supply averages from 12 to 20 loads according to the size of the house and the number of rooms heated. Many people cut and rickle their own peat and only have the expense of transport from the peat-banks. As the peat deposits near Stanley become exhausted it is necessary to open new banks farther away and the cost of transport has increased to about 25s. to 30s. per load.

LABOUR RELATIONS

There is no Labour Department in the colony. The Falkland Islands Labour Federation with about 500 members and a full-time secretary and assistant represents the only trade union in the islands. The Federation extends its interest throughout the colony and meets annually with the Sheep Owners' Association and employers in Stanley to review the wages and conditions of service for most workers. Labour relations were good.

SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

There are no factories in the colony and no industries other than sheep farming. The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance provided for the payment of compensation to persons employed in all forms of manual occupation and at the end of 1965 legislation was in preparation to provide conditions for the employment of women, children and young persons.

There was no provision for the payment of unemployment benefits.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

Apprentices are indentured in the building trade, wireless telegraphy and electrical services.

An Apprenticeship Board was constituted in 1955 for the purpose of standardising the forms of indenture and to advise on pay, working conditions and training. If the need arises the Board can act as arbiter in disputes and concern itself with the welfare of apprentices.

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

REVENUE and expenditure during the last three financial years were as follows:

Year	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Ordinary	Total	Ordinary	Total
	£	£	£	£
1962-63	293,531	293,712	301,725	337,361
1963-64	286,046	286,543	316,514	350,309
1964-65	406,327	413,300	342,221	387,095

The unusually high revenue figure quoted for 1964/65 is explained in Part 1, page 4.

The main heads of revenue and expenditure were as follows:

	Revenue		
	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	£	£	£
Aviation	10,510	9,542	9,304
Customs	25,518	25,745	27,205
Dependencies contribution to the cost of the Central Administration	10,000	10,000	10,000
Electricity	23,029	24,266	27,080
Interest	27,402	23,934	23,029
Internal Revenue	130,219	128,823	213,603
Posts and Telecommunications	28,366	25,893	38,160

	<i>Expenditure</i>		
	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	£	£	£
The Governor	8,287	7,632	7,989
Aviation	13,611	12,859	18,708
Customs and Harbour	9,510	10,722	10,043
Education	39,533	44,204	44,178
Medical	34,973	35,590	36,669
Miscellaneous	32,733	31,041	47,286
Pensions and Gratuities	9,065	11,892	13,299
Police and Prisons	4,663	5,592	5,609
Posts and Telecommunications	46,010	45,431	48,724
Power and Electrical	16,749	16,766	17,261
Public Works	14,821	17,997	18,239
Public Works Recurrent	34,020	36,461	30,954
Secretariat and Treasury	22,267	24,772	26,242
Social Welfare	7,417	7,505	6,307
Special Expenditure including Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes	35,636	33,795	44,874

Statements of assets and liabilities at the 30th June 1964 and the 30th June 1965 are shown on pages 12 to 15.

There is no public debt.

Statement of Assets and

LIABILITIES									
						£	s.	d.	£ s. d.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:									
Colonial Development and Welfare	.	.				236	5	4	
Overseas Service Aid Scheme	.	.	.			623	5	3	
Postal Moneys	.	.	.	.	.	764	4	7	
Miscellaneous	.	.	.	.	.	21,684	8	8	
									23,308 3 10
FUNDS:									
Reserve	.	.	.	.	.	96,792	5	0	
Renewals:									
Aviation	.	.	.	1,550	2 8				
Marine	.	.	.	18,397	3 0				
Power Station	.	.	.	21,133	5 8				
						41,080	11	4	
Oil Stocks Replacement	.	.	.	.	.	7,315	18	5	
Special:									
Savings Bank	.	.	.	1,277,696	2 8				
Government Employees' Provident	.	.	.	7,249	2 9				
Note Security	.	.	.	202,999	0 1				
Old Age Pensions Equalisation	.	.	.	121,576	9 7				
						1,609,520	15	1	
Other:									
Land Sales	.	.	.	272,120	17 6				
Workmen's Compensation	.	.	.	5,246	11 3				
						277,367	8	9	
									2,032,076 18 7
Remittances	.	.	.	.	.				8,043 13 3
General Revenue Balance:									
Balance at 1st July, 1963	Surplus	.	.			736	19	7	
Add Appreciation of Investments	.	.	.			9,937	11	7	
						10,674	11	2	
Deduct Depreciation of Investments	.	.	.			501	10	4	
Balance, 30th June, 1964	Surplus	.	.						10,173 0 10
									£2,073,601 16 6

The above statement does not include the sum of £50,000 held in 3 % debenture stocks in the Falkland Islands Freezer Co. Ltd.

[illegible]

Statement of Assets and

LIABILITIES									
			£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
DRAFTS AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS:	.						10,857	15	0
DEPOSITS:									
Colonial Development and Welfare	.	.	146	16	4				
Overseas Service Aid Scheme	.	.	353	9	8				
Postal and Telegraphic	.	.	1,144	13	11				
Other	.	.	27,534	12	0				
							29,179	11	11
SPECIAL FUNDS:									
Savings Bank	.	.	1,292,155	13	10				
Old Age Pensions Equalisation	.	.	131,432	6	6				
Note Security	.	.	109,904	3	0				
Government Employees' Provident	.	.	7,945	0	1				
							1,541,437	3	5
COLONY FUNDS:									
Renewals:									
Aviation	.	.	1,662	18	2				
Marine	.	.	19,182	10	6				
Power Station	.	.	22,068	10	6				
						42,913	19	2	
Reserve	.	.				96,792	5	0	
Land Sales	.	.				293,825	3	5	
Workmen's Compensation	.	.				5,453	3	5	
							438,984	11	0
Oil Stocks Replacement Fund	.	.					11,927	10	9
GENERAL REVENUE BALANCE:									
Balance at 1st July, 1964 <i>Surplus</i>	.	.	10,173	0	10				
Add Appreciation of Investments	.	.	1,681	16	11				
Add Surplus year ended 30th June, 1965	.	.	26,207	0	11				
						38,061	18	8	
Deduct Depreciation of Investments	.	.	3,304	1	0				
Balance, 30th June, 1965 <i>Surplus</i>	.	.					34,757	17	8
							£2,067,144	9	9

The above statement does not include:

- (1) The sum of £50,000 held in 3% debenture stocks in the Falkland Islands Freezer Co. Ltd.
- (2) A sum of £35 3s. 9d. due from H.M. Government in respect of under issues on Overseas Service Aid Scheme—Inducement Allowances.
- (3) A sum of £431 17s. 5d. due from H.M. Government in respect of under issues on Colonial Development and Welfare—Scheme D6090 Housing.

ASSETS

[illegible]

TAXATION

The main heads of taxation were customs duties and income tax.

Customs Tariff

Import duties were payable at the following rates:

Wines:	General, 6s. 6d. per gallon in bulk.
	Commonwealth, 4s. 6d. per gallon in bulk.
	General, 14s. 3d. per dozen quart bottles.
	Commonwealth, 9s. 9d. per dozen quart bottles.
Spirits:	66s. per gallon until May 1965 when the duty was increased to 126s. per gallon.
Malt liquors:	1s. 2d. per gallon.
Tobacco:	General, 6s. per lb.
	Commonwealth, 5s. 7d. per lb.
Cigarettes:	General, 10s. per lb.
	Commonwealth, 9s. 6d. per lb.
Matches:	General, 10s. per gross boxes.
	Commonwealth, 5s. per gross boxes.

Whale and seal oil duty throughout the 1963/64 and 1964/65 seasons was levied at 1s. per barrel of 40 gallons payable on export.

Duty on whale solubles was 2d. per 100 lbs. and on other whale and seal products 6d. per 100 lbs.

Revenue from customs duties was:

	1963-64	1964-65
Imports:	£	£
Wines	330	603
Spirits	18,641	19,090
Malt Liquors	1,071	1,207
Tobacco and Cigarettes	5,593	6,232
Matches	110	73

Income Tax

The following were the rates on taxable income for the years 1964 and 1965:

Companies:	5s. 9d. per £ (flat rate).
Individuals:	first £150 . . . Nil.
	next £100 . . . 1s. per £
	next £200 . . . 2s. per £
	next £250 . . . 2s. 6d. per £
	next £250 . . . 3s. per £
	next £1,050 . . . 3s. 6d. per £
	next £4,000 . . . 4s. 6d. per £
	exceeding £6,000 . . . 5s. 9d. per £

The following allowances were in force:

Married person: £130.

Children under 16 years: £100 each.

Children receiving full-time education abroad: £125 each.

Earned income: one-fifth (maximum £400).

Dependent relative: £50.

Insurance or pension fund contributions: Premiums or contributions (maximum one-sixth of total income after deducting earned income relief).

Revenue received during 1963–64:

Companies £69,813; individuals £32,849.

In addition, £24,707 was collected from incorporated and unincorporated bodies in respect of the profit tax introduced in 1963.

Revenue received during 1964–65:

Companies £123,923; individuals £41,527.

In addition, £46,447 was collected from incorporated and unincorporated bodies in respect of profits tax.

Estate Duty

Estate duty in accordance with the schedule below was payable, whether or not the deceased died in the colony, on all property in the colony, and in the case of persons domiciled in the colony on all movable property and effects wherever situate. Relief is allowed where it is proved that property in Britain, the Commonwealth, or a foreign country has been taxed under the laws of those countries.

There is also provision for relief in respect of quick succession, and the rate of duty is reduced by 50 per cent in respect of any agricultural property that forms part of an estate.

RATE OF ESTATE DUTY

	£		£	Rate of Duty
Not exceeding	5,000			nil
Exceeding	5,000 but not exceeding	7,500		3 per cent
„	7,500	„	10,000	4 „
„	10,000	„	15,000	5 „
„	15,000	„	20,000	6 „
„	20,000	„	25,000	7 „
„	25,000	„	30,000	8 „
„	30,000	„	40,000	9 „
„	40,000			10 „

STANLEY TOWN COUNCIL FINANCES

Revenue accruing to the Stanley Town Council, the only local authority in the colony, amounted to £6,318 in 1964 and £7,187 in 1965. Expenditure for the calendar years 1964 and 1965 totalled £5,872 and £7,023 respectively.

Main Heads of Revenue:

	1964 £	1965 £
General Rates (including contribution of £825 by Government)	3,529	3,653
Water Rates and Sales	913	1,126
Hire of Town Hall	747	717

Main Heads of Expenditure:

	1964 £	1965 £
Town Clerk	350	548
Cemetery	502	605
Fire Brigade	613	256
Library	433	466
Scavenging	1,282	1,272
Street Lighting	699	818
Town Hall	1,472	1,499

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

THE legal tender of the colony consists of Falkland Islands Government currency notes of £5, £1, and 10s. denominations and British coinage. On the 31st December 1965 the note issue in circulation was £110,346.

There are no commercial banks in the colony but the Treasury remits funds abroad on payment of commission of one per cent. A similar service is also provided by the Falkland Islands Trading Company Limited, and the Estate Louis Williams, who operate agencies of Lloyds Bank Limited and Hambros Bank respectively.

Deposits in the Government Savings Bank amounted to £1,179,017 at the 30th June 1965 and the number of depositors' accounts open was 1,850. At the same date in 1964 deposits totalled £1,154,065 and the number of depositors was 1,835. Interest on deposits is paid at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum.

Chapter 5: Commerce

IMPORTS

WITH the exception of meat and a limited quantity of vegetables, berry fruits and fish, practically the whole of the colony's requirements in foodstuffs was imported.

The value of imports and the sources of supply were as follows:

VALUE OF IMPORTS

	1964 £	1965 £
Food	99,738	97,637
Beverages and Tobacco	43,945	51,962
Crude materials, inedible except fuels	48,047	29,695
Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials	24,508	20,434
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	259	261
Chemicals	28,843	35,247
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	136,073	113,163
Machinery and transport equipment	87,444	75,379
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	76,407	89,332
Miscellaneous transactions	82	402
	<u>£545,346</u>	<u>£513,512</u>

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS AND SOURCES OF SUPPLY

1964

<i>Item</i>	<i>Value £</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Principal Supplying Countries</i>
Provisions	90,577	494 tons	United Kingdom £51,979, Argentina £13,107.
Alcoholic Beverages	28,150	11,605 gal.	United Kingdom £24,845.
Tobacco Manufactures	12,167	18,809 lb.	United Kingdom £12,167.
Petroleum Products	19,386	480 tons	Uruguay £12,422.
Manufactures of Metals	77,473	—	United Kingdom £76,756.
Road motor vehicles and spare parts	40,438	—	United Kingdom £39,819.
Clothing	23,890	—	United Kingdom £23,287.
Electric machinery, apparatus and appliances	18,080	—	United Kingdom £15,504
Wood shaped or simply worked	44,677	—	Chile £22,593. Sweden £21,378.

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS AND SOURCES OF SUPPLY
1965

<i>Item</i>	<i>Value £</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Principal Supplying Countries</i>
Provisions . . .	87,466	438 tons	United Kingdom £68,156, Argentina £9,346.
Alcoholic Beverages .	33,162	27,441 gal.	United Kingdom £30,227.
Tobacco Manufactures .	12,627	13,732 lb.	United Kingdom £12,486.
Petroleum Products .	14,742	278 tons	Uruguay £12,212.
Manufactures of Metals .	35,012	—	United Kingdom £33,713.
Road motor vehicles and spare parts . . .	26,883	—	United Kingdom £26,883.
Clothing . . .	25,719	—	United Kingdom £25,698.
Electric machinery appa- ratus and appliances .	22,769	—	United Kingdom £16,267.
Wood shaped and simply worked . . .	24,490	—	Chile £21,287.

SOURCES OF IMPORTS

	<i>1964 %</i>	<i>1965 %</i>
Commonwealth	79.5	77.2
Foreign Countries	20.5	22.8

PRINCIPAL SUPPLYING COUNTRIES

	<i>1964 £</i>	<i>1965 £</i>
United Kingdom	427,518	386,900
Other parts of Commonwealth	6,172	9,216
Chile	22,787	22,578
Argentina	21,665	16,684
Sweden	21,592	22,699
Uruguay	18,658	21,286
Germany	7,128	9,321
Japan	4,561	11,408

EXPORTS

	<i>1964 £</i>	<i>1965 £</i>
Domestic Exports	1,049,506	1,026,253
Re-exports	15,000	11,882
	<u>£1,064,506</u>	<u>£1,038,135</u>

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS

(*Destination in both years: United Kingdom*)

<i>Item</i>	<i>Value</i>		<i>Unit</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	
	<i>1964</i>	<i>1965</i>		<i>1964</i>	<i>1965</i>
Wool	£1,024,502	£1,003,818	lb.	4,840,687	5,019,099
Hides and Skins	£25,004	£20,450	cwt.	3,124	4,532

Chapter 6: Production

THE colony is given over almost completely to sheep farming and with the exception of some 28,100 acres of Crown land the remainder is freehold and divided into farms varying in size from 3,600 acres to 161,000 acres carrying a total of over 600,000 sheep, averaging one sheep to every 4.56 acres.

AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The Agricultural Department is responsible for the maintenance of fences and regulates grazing on Stanley Common. The Department also attends to animals in the quarantine station and carries out the tuberculin testing of cattle when required. Stock returns are produced annually.

There is also a Grasslands Officer, appointed in February 1965, who tours camp stations offering advice and setting up experiments to investigate methods of improving the grasslands of the islands.

With the exception of some of the offshore islands, all sheep farms are extensive. Production per acre varied from .6 lbs. to 6.88 lbs. wool.

Cattle are kept in the camp to provide milk and beef and there are two dairies in Stanley. Oats for hay and silage, vegetables on a garden scale, and a very small acreage of kale are the only crops grown. However, on two West Falkland farms several thousand acres of camp have been sown down to Yorkshire fog (*Holcus Lanatus*) which is a great improvement on the natural herbage.

Many other farms are showing an interest in pasture improvement and to this end various techniques have been tried out on a small scale. One or two farms have brought about a marked increase in carrying capacity by subdivision of the large camps.

FISHERIES

There is no organised fishing industry but mullet and smelt are caught occasionally by part-time fishermen and marketed for local consumption.

Trout fishing provides excellent sport for anglers and attempts have been made in recent years to introduce salmon to some of the streams.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The Government Employees Canteen was formed in 1952 and membership has since been extended to include non Government employees. The canteen is organised as a co-operative society and imports groceries, clothing and footwear, household goods and building material.

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

THE Government is responsible for education throughout the colony. Education is free and the Government bears the cost of all materials, books and equipment. A nominal fee of £4 a term is charged for boarding school education. Children are encouraged to stay at school beyond the statutory school-leaving age of 14 years. There is no secondary or higher education in the colony but arrangements exist for secondary education in the United Kingdom and elsewhere.

Attendance in Stanley is compulsory for all children between the ages of five and fourteen.

There are two schools in Stanley; one caters for infants and juniors, the other for middle school and seniors.

Evening classes are held each year from May to October. The following subjects are offered: English, arithmetic, Spanish, book-keeping, shorthand, typing and craftwork. Evening classes are compulsory for all junior officers in Government and for all apprentices.

Royal Society of Arts examinations are taken in typewriting, shorthand and book-keeping in evening classes and in the newly constituted commercial class for senior day pupils in Stanley Senior School.

A series of broadcast lessons by radio to children living in the camp was instituted in April 1965. The lessons are broadcast at intervals of two weeks and are of 30 minutes' duration.

The Boarding School at Darwin can accommodate 39 boarders and caters for as many day pupils as there are in the two nearby settlements.

In the camp attendance is compulsory for children between five and 14 living within one mile of a settlement school and for children between seven and 14 living within two miles of a settlement school.

Children in outlying houses are taught by Camp Teachers, each of whom is assigned an area which he covers by horse, Land Rover or aircraft. A Camp Teacher stays a week or a fortnight with each family in turn and leaves homework to tide the children over until he returns some weeks later. Camp Teachers have an interesting though arduous and sometimes thankless task. Only young men of spirit, initiative and an ability to mix can succeed in this unique post. The Camp Teacher cadre has been strengthened by members of Voluntary Service Overseas, two in 1964 and four in 1965.

Full time settlement schools are established at Port Howard and Hill Cove on the West Falkland and, since later in 1965, at Douglas Station on the East Falkland.

A new schoolroom with furnished living quarters for the visiting teacher was built on Saunders Island in 1965. Living quarters are also under construction at Fox Bay East.

With grants from Government new schoolrooms and quarters are being established by farm stations at Roy Cove and Port Stephens.

The following is a summary of teachers and children at each school during the period under review:

Numbers of Teachers at 31st December 1965*

	Infants		Junior/Senior		Boarding		Settlement		Camp		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Certificated: Completed Secondary School Course.	- (-)	1 (1)	4 (3)	3 (3)	3 (3)	2 (3)	- (1)	- (-)	- (1)	- (-)	7 (8)	6 (7)
Uncertificated, but who have completed Secondary School Course . . .	- (-)	1 (1)	- (-)	- (1)	2 (1)	1 (1)	6 (8)	- (-)	8 (9)	1 (2)	4 (4)	- (-)
Trained (locally), but who have not completed Secondary School Course . . .	- (-)	1 (1)	- (-)	3 (3)			4 (2)	- (-)	4 (2)	- (-)	4 (4)	- (-)
Voluntary Service Overseas .												

*Numbers at 31st December 1964 are in brackets.

Numbers of Children receiving Education

	Schools	1964			Schools	1965		
		Enrolment				Enrolment		
		Boys	Girls	Total		Boys	Girls	Total
On 31st December:								
Infants and All-Range	2	80	88	168	2	84	86	170
Boarding	1	21	21	42	1	20	20	40
Full-time Settlement	2	9	12	21	3	16	14	30
Camp Houses	31	38	52	90	26	36	55	91
TOTAL	36	148	173	321	32	156	175	331

Twelve children in 1964 and eight in 1965 were not visited by teachers but received tuition at home by their parents with guidance and materials from the Education Department.

A boarding allowance of £4 a month is granted to the parents of Camp children towards the board and lodging of children who come to Stanley for regular tuition. An allowance of one shilling per meal is also paid to the parents for children who attend Camp schools from distant parts. The boarding allowance also applies to children from South Georgia.

A competitive overseas scholarship examination is held each year. Successful candidates are granted places at boarding grammar schools in Dorset. Two pupils were successful in 1964. No awards were made in 1965.

An overseas education allowance of £185 for the first child, £225 for the second and £260 for the third child is granted to parents of children between the ages of 11 and 18 years who are in receipt of full time education at boarding schools overseas. The parents of 22 children benefited from the scheme in 1964 and 20 in 1965. The overall expenditure on such allowances for the financial year 1964–65 was £4,500.

The colony's total ordinary expenditure on education in 1963–64 was £44,204 and in 1964–65 £44,178.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The standard of health is high, as can be expected in a community where there is an abundance of the basic, essential food-stuffs easily available to all and where the climate is bracing and the air pure.

Natural immunity from the commoner droplet-infection diseases of more populous countries is low; therefore, a programme of immunisation against tuberculosis, poliomyelitis, diphtheria, whooping-cough and smallpox is continuously maintained. Further to protect the community from tuberculosis, no immigrants may now enter the colony unless they have been certified free from pulmonary tuberculosis before their departure from their own country.

In 1964, there were no epidemics, but in the unusually long winter of 1965 a streptococcal throat infection spread rapidly and many were affected.

Mortality

There were 13 deaths in the colony in 1964 and 18 in 1965. Diseases of the heart, mainly in the elderly, accounted for 14 of the 31 deaths.

Hospital Facilities

The colony has one hospital, situated in Stanley. It is modern and well-equipped, and has 32 beds for the treatment of medical, surgical, obstretic and tuberculosis cases. There were 123 admissions in 1964 and 202 in 1965.

Ante-natal and child welfare clinics are held weekly at the hospital.

Medical and Dental Services

For medical purposes, the Falklands are divided into three areas: Stanley and the North Camp of the East Falkland, Lafonia and West Falklands. The Senior Medical Officer and one medical officer are stationed in Stanley and see all patients in Stanley and the North Camp. One medical officer lives at Darwin, in Lafonia, and deals with medical cases in that area; and the third medical officer is stationed at Fox Bay on the West Falkland, and attends patients on the West Falkland and the many islands to the north and west of it.

One dentist and a dental technician are stationed in Stanley where, in the hospital, there is a modern, fully equipped dental surgery and laboratory. In the Camp, the Camp dentist travels from settlement to settlement, endeavouring to visit each one at least once a year.

All settlements in the main East and West Falklands can communicate with a doctor by telephone. All the inhabited islands are supplied with radio-telephones. Standard medical chests are provided at all settlements. The Government Air Service is available for the transport of doctors and patients. As a rule, the Camp doctors travel by Land Rover or aircraft to their patients but still occasionally ride on horse-back.

Medical Department

The staff of the Medical Department consists of the Senior Medical Officer, three medical officers, two dental officers and a dental technician, one matron, three nursing sisters and up to six staff nurses.

Other staff of the hospital consists of one clerk, one caretaker-gardener, one cook, three maids and one laundry-maid.

Expenditure on medical services was £35,590 in 1963-64 and £36,669 in 1964-65. Revenue in those years was:

		1963-64	1964-65
		£	£
Medical	. . . . .	3,396	4,026
Dental	. . . . .	683	674
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		£4,079	£4,700
		<hr/>	<hr/>

There were no doctors or nurses working for companies and there were no private practitioners.

Local Authority Services

The Stanley Town Council was responsible for street lighting and cleaning, the collection and disposal of garbage, and the maintenance of drains and sewers.

There were two licensed dairies in Stanley at the end of 1965. The dairy herds were examined periodically and all the animals were tuberculin tested.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING

The majority of houses in the colony are constructed of timber and iron with corrugated iron roofs but the larger public buildings are more frequently built of concrete blocks with tiled roofing. Most houses in Stanley are built on quarter acre plots which allow sufficient ground for the householder to maintain a generous vegetable garden. Plans for new buildings must be submitted to the Stanley Town Council for approval and must conform to the sanitation and constructional requirements of the Council. The Council also has power to condemn houses which are considered unfit for habitation. The residential area to the west of Stanley is being developed by the erection of new houses. Of these four are being built for the British Antarctic Survey, nine for the Radio and Space Research Organisation and two for the Falkland Islands Government. Because of the high cost of building materials few new houses are erected by private individuals.

SOCIAL WELFARE AND AMENITIES

There are three places of worship: Christ Church Cathedral, consecrated in 1892, the Tabernacle (United Free Church), established in 1890, and St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, established in 1899. Church services are relayed every Sunday evening through the broadcasting station at Stanley.

An old age contributory pension scheme introduced in 1952 is compulsory for all male and certain female residents in the colony. The following weekly benefits are paid to contributors on reaching the age of 65 years: married man 52s.; unmarried man or widower or widow of pensioner 26s. Employees between the ages of 18 years and 21 years contribute 2s. weekly, and employees over 21 years of age contribute 3s. weekly, while employers contribute 2s. 6d. weekly in respect of persons between the ages of 18 years and 21 years in their employ and 4s. 6d. in respect of those over the age of 21 years.

The Stanley Badminton Club organizes games in the gymnasium twice a week.

The Stanley Squash Club which had not been well supported for a few years was revived early in 1965. The members raised funds and built a club room which is proving popular and useful, particularly during the frequent matches played against teams from visiting ships.

Darts is a popular winter game and there is a league in Stanley with up to 13 teams competing. The standard of play is high.

Snooker, played at the Colony Club, the Falkland Club, the Falkland Islands Defence Force Club and the Working Men's Social Club, has a strong following.

The Guild of Spinners, Weavers and Dyers, formed in 1948, had a total membership of 20 at the end of 1965. A limited quantity of cured sheepskins, sheepskin cushions and souvenir novelties were produced. Regular classes in spinning were held for junior members.

Folk dancing was held in Stanley once a week during the winter months. Classes for members were also held. Membership is open to all over 12 years of age.

The Town Hall, rebuilt in 1950 with the assistance of a grant from Colonial Development and Welfare funds after being destroyed by fire in 1944, contains a dance hall with stage, dressing rooms, refreshment rooms and a well stocked library, as well as certain public offices and the Legislative Council Chamber.

A branch of the Women's Corona Society was established in 1955 and holds regular monthly social meetings. In addition to its normal activities, the Society takes an interest in charitable causes and organised regular tea meetings for the elderly residents of Stanley.

Amateur dramatics are becoming increasingly popular and a society was formed in 1964 to promote further interest. The society is now on a sound financial basis and interesting plays for stage and radio are produced. In 1964 two plays were presented; in the following year a pantomime and a play were staged.

The sea temperature around the islands does not lend itself to bathing and consequently few of the inhabitants have learned to swim. The need for a swimming pool has long been recognized and during the period under review a fund was established for this purpose. At 31st December 1965 the sum of £2,291 had been raised by public subscription and a further contribution of £1,000 from Government funds brought the total figure to £3,291.

Chapter 8: Legislation

LEGISLATION enacted during the period under review included the following measures:

1964

No. 6. *The Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance*, exempting from income tax interest paid on deposits in the Government Savings Bank.

No. 7. *The Income Tax (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance*, extending the deduction of £100 for children to include children beyond the age of 16 years who are receiving full time educational instruction in the colony and to extend the same claim to include step children, adopted children and illegitimate children.

No. 8. *The Nature Reserves Ordinance* and No. 15, *the Wild Animals and Birds Protection Ordinance*, providing for the establishment of nature reserves and giving added protection to wild animals and birds.

No. 10. *The Application of Enactments (Intestates' Estates and Family Provision) Ordinance*, applying to the colony the Intestates' Estates Act, 1952 and the Inheritance (Family Provision) Act, 1938. The Intestates' Estates Act, in particular, amends the rules as to succession on an intestacy so as to improve the position of a surviving spouse, and amends the law as to partial intestacy, while the Inheritance (Family Provision) Act enables the court to make provision for maintenance of certain dependants of a testator out of his estate. This Act now applies in cases of intestate succession as well as in cases where there is a will.

1965

No. 5. *The Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance*, limiting the amount that can be paid in directors' fees in a director controlled company where the directors live abroad. The Ordinance also clarifies the position regarding deductions in respect of children who are employed below the age of 16 years.

No. 6. *The Pensions Ordinance*, replacing the 1949 Pensions Ordinance and consolidating amendments thereto and clarifying several points as to the intention of the 1949 Ordinance.

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No. 6. *The Pensions Ordinance*, replacing the 1949 Pensions Ordinance and consolidating amendments thereto and clarifying several points as to the intention of the 1949 Ordinance.

No. 9. *The Old Age Pensions (Amendment) Ordinance*, designed to extend payment of old age pensions to all widows and unmarried women.

No. 10. *The Immigration Ordinance*, providing for the appointment of an Immigration Officer and to control the entry into the colony of alien immigrants.

Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons

JUSTICE

THE judicial system of the colony is administered by a Supreme Court and a Court of Summary Jurisdiction, both of which usually sit in Stanley. The colony retains the part-time services in England of a Legal Adviser.

Local ordinances and regulations are in effect. English law applies down to 1900 and subsequently by special application.

Some farm managers are Justices of the Peace, as are also certain residents of Stanley, and they have the power to deal with minor offences.

The commonest type of litigation is for recovery of debt; the most frequent offences are breaches of the Licensing Ordinance and of the Road Traffic Ordinance.

An Appeals Ordinance was enacted to establish a Court of Appeal for the colony and prescribe the jurisdiction of such Court.

The following tables show the number of civil and criminal cases heard by the courts during 1964 and 1965:

CIVIL COURT

	1964	1965
Debt	13	9
Removal of disqualification for driving .	1	2
Non-compliance with Court Orders . .	2	—
Adoption Orders	1	3
Custody of children	2	2
Other cases	2	1

COURT OF SUMMARY JURISDICTION

	<i>Cases Heard</i>		<i>Discharged</i>		<i>Convicted</i>	
	<i>1964</i>	<i>1965</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Juveniles</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Juveniles</i>
<i>Offences against the person:</i>						
Assaults . . .	1	3	—	—	4	—
<i>Offences against property:</i>						
Larceny . . .	2	5	—	—	4	3
Wilful damage .	1	7	—	—	3	5
<i>Offences against Local Ordinances:</i>						
Road Traffic . .	7	11	—	—	18	—
Licensing . . .	15	28	—	—	43	—
Income Tax . . .	1	—	—	—	1	—
Slaughtering of animals . . .	1	—	—	—	1	—
Firearms . . .	—	1	—	—	1	—
<i>Offences against Public Order:</i>						
Breach of the Peace .	2	—	—	—	2	—
<i>Other cases . . .</i>	3	—	—	—	3	—

SUPREME COURT

	<i>1964</i>	<i>1965</i>
Divorce	4	6
Debt	—	6
Custody of children	—	1
Breach of contract	—	1
Other cases	—	3

TYPES OF PUNISHMENT (1964 and 1965 combined)

Court of Summary Jurisdiction	Convicted			Imprisonment			Fined			Bound over			Imprisonment by length of service
	M.	F.	J.	M.	F.	J.	M.	F.	J.	M.	F.	J.	
Assault . . .	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	
Larceny . . .	3	1	3	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	3	1 male, 1 month.
Wilful damage .	3	—	5	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	5	
Traffic . . .	18	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	4 (a)	—	—	(a) Includes disqualification from driving.
Licensing . . .	42	1	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	37 (b)	1 (b)	—	(b) Indicates Prohibition Order made under Licensing Ordinance.
Firearms . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Other cases . .	5	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	

POLICE

The authorised establishment of the Falkland Islands Police Force consists of a Superintendent of Police, one Sergeant, one senior constable, and four constables.

Crime

There was only one serious crime committed during the period under review. This was against the Firearms Ordinance, resisting arrest while in possession of a firearm.

Four juveniles received terms varying from 60 hours to 24 hours of corrective training during 1965.

Other Police Duties

The Superintendent of Police acted as Sanitary Inspector and Immigration Officer. The Department issues driving licences, gun and firearms licences, dog licences and trout fishing licences. It is responsible for the registration of all motor vehicles and the testing of applicants for driving licences.

PRISON

There is one small prison in Stanley. The Superintendent of Police acted as Gaoler and other members of the Police Force as warders. A gaol matron was employed for the supervision of female prisoners; she also arranges the catering of meals supplied to prisoners.

One prisoner (male) was received during 1965 for a period of one month and none were admitted during 1964.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

ELECTRICITY

CONTINUOUS electric power is supplied to Stanley from a Government owned and operated diesel power station, having an output capacity of 750 kW. The supply voltage is 230/400 volts at a frequency of 50 cycles per second. Distribution is overhead.

The tariff, which is reviewed annually, remained 4½d. per unit during 1964 and 1965.

The Electricity Department undertakes the repair and maintenance of Government and private electrical installations and the repair of domestic and other apparatus.

Outside Stanley most of the farms have their own generating plants, some supplying power to a single house, while others with a larger generating capacity supply a whole settlement. Output from these sets rarely exceeds 12 kW. Voltages vary from 110 to 230 A.C. and D.C. Many of the outlying shepherd's houses have their own lighting systems, some being fed from 12 volt batteries charged by wind driven generators, although a more recent trend has been to replace these by small air cooled diesel generators with outputs of $1\frac{1}{2}$ kW at 230 volts A.C.

WATER SUPPLY

The water purification and filtration plant constructed near Moody Brook provides a sufficient supply of pure chlorinated water for Stanley. The water is pumped through a three mile pipeline to reservoirs above Stanley. In November 1964 the construction of a new high level reservoir was completed. Consumption averages 73,000 gallons per day.

PUBLIC WORKS

The Public Works Department was responsible for the care and maintenance of Government buildings, the construction of new Government works and the maintenance of Stanley roads and water supply.

The principal activities of the Department during the period under review were concerned with general repair and maintenance work. The Department also undertook the dismantling and re-erection of two houses previously built at Ajax Bay on the East Falkland and completed the construction of a new high level water storage tank near Stanley.

The department cuts about 10,000 cubic yards of peat annually, for the heating of public buildings, all of it being cut by hand.

Chapter 11: Communications

SHIPPING

R.M.S. *Darwin*, a modern vessel of 739 registered tons and capable of carrying 40 passengers, averages 12 round trips to Montevideo annually, carrying mail, freight and passengers. The vessel is owned by Darwin Shipping Limited, a subsidiary of the Falkland Islands Company. In addition to being the main link with Montevideo the



Photograph by J. W. Poltock

Sheep shearing by machine and by hand at Goose Green



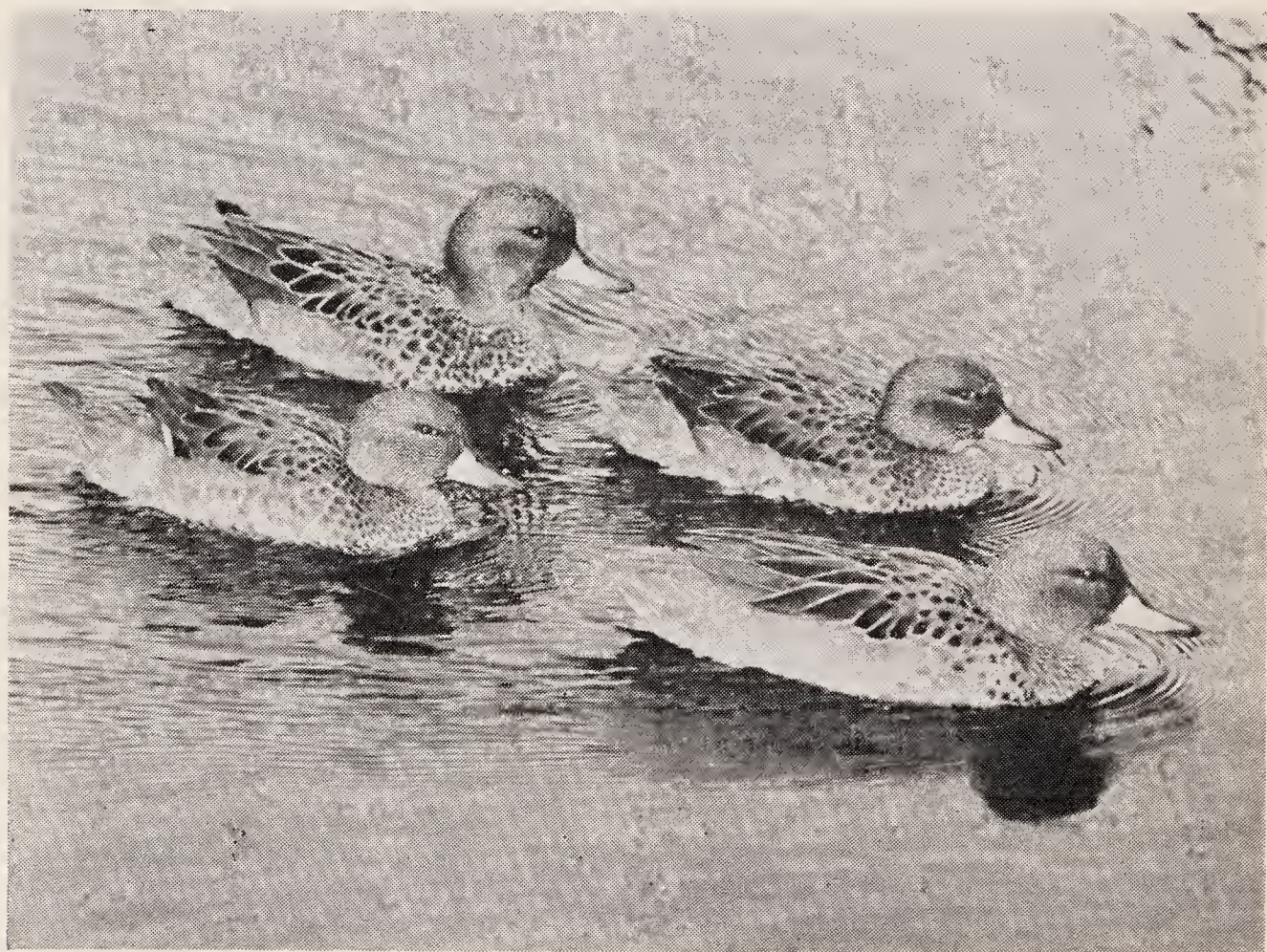
Photograph by J. W. Poltock

Trimming and rolling the shorn fleece, Goose Green



Photograph by P. Haskard

*Rockhopper Penguin and Black-browed Albatross Colony at
Beauchene bird sanctuary*



Photograph by I. J. Strange

*Yellow-billed Teal (Anas flavirostris), common to many coastal
fresh water ponds of the Falkland Islands*



Photograph by J. Leonard

The Falkland Islands Defence Force Guard of Honour on the arrival of the new Governor; R.M.S. Darwin in the background



Photograph by J. Leonard

Ceremony at the Battle Memorial, 8th December 1964, the fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of the Falkland Islands



Photograph by D. Wheeler

*A corner of the modern kitchen at Shackleton House, King Edward Point,
South Georgia*



Crown Copyright

*Members of the South Georgia Combined Services Expedition lowering a
laden sledge down to the Lyell Glacier after crossing the Allardyce Range*

vessel undertakes coastwise voyages to the principal settlement ports in the colony and visits South Georgia each June and Punta Arenas when inducement offers. A Danish vessel, the M.V. *A.E.S.*, chartered by Darwin Shipping Limited to bring supplies from the United Kingdom and to take back the wool clip, made four voyages a year in each direction.

R.R.S. *Shackleton* and R.R.S. *John Biscoe* provided communication between Stanley, South Georgia, the British Antarctic Territory and South America between November and April each year.

H.M.S. *Protector* was based on Stanley during the summer months of both years.

The following table shows the number of vessels which entered and cleared Stanley during the past two years:

	1964	1965
Number of ships entering	29	30
Number of ships clearing	29	30
Net tonnage in	26,813	24,578
Net tonnage out	26,813	24,578

ROADS AND VEHICLES

There are about 12 miles of macadamised road in and around Stanley. The main road along the sea front, on which most of the principal buildings are situated, is made of concrete.

Unsurfaced tracks connect most settlements on the main East and West Islands and travel is possible by means of Land Rover or motor-cycle, depending on weather conditions.

At 31st December 1965 there were some 850 motor vehicles of all types in the colony, approximately half of which were used in Stanley.

During the period under review 148 vehicles of all descriptions were imported, practically all of which originated in the United Kingdom.

AIR SERVICE

The Falkland Islands Government Air Service, inaugurated in 1948 with one J.5 Auster landplane, operated throughout 1964 and 1965 with two single-engined De Havilland DHC2 Beaver seaplanes. The original medical and mail service has been expanded to include passengers, freight and private charter.

During 1964, 2,174 passengers, 8,831 lbs. of excess luggage and 5,309 lbs. of freight were carried; and in 1965, 2,870 passengers, 8,726 lbs. of excess luggage and 8,497 lbs. of freight were carried. Medical officers, dental officers and patients made up approximately 10 per cent of the total passengers carried.

Camp teachers are frequently flown between mainland settlements and outlying islands and camp children attending school in Stanley, Darwin and Port Howard are in the main carried by aircraft.

Live stock is now being carried in increasing numbers; these include rams, piglets, cats, dogs and poultry.

There is at present no international air service connecting the colony with the outside world.

POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The General Post Office is situated in Stanley and has seven sub-post offices under its control—one at Fox Bay, one at South Georgia in the Dependencies and five in the British Antarctic Territory. Stanley is the main reception and distribution centre for mails received from overseas. About 16 inward and outward mails are handled annually, all being received or despatched by sea via Montevideo or Punta Arenas. In addition, there are occasional direct mailing opportunities to and from the United Kingdom by sea. There are no international air line connections with the mainland of South America; external airmail is taken to Montevideo or Punta Arenas by sea and onwards by air. The distribution of letter mails between Stanley and the outlying farm settlements is carried out by the Government owned air service, the heavier mail being delivered by sea or cross country by Land Rover and to a lesser extent by horse.

External telecommunications are operated by the Government from its wireless station in Stanley with daily schedules with London, Oslo, Montevideo and Buenos Aires. This station also maintains daily communication with Fox Bay, South Georgia and ships in the area. There is no external telephone service. The station, which handles all Government and commercial traffic, has maintained communication with the outside world since 1912.

Internal communications on the East Falkland are operated by means of a radio telephone network and by land line telephone. The central exchange is situated in Stanley and the majority of the sheep stations on the East have their own lines connected to the central exchange. Five operators are employed and a 24-hour service is maintained. On the West Falkland the telephones converge on Fox Bay, where there is a Government owned wireless telegraph and radio-telephone station for inter-island traffic.

Communications with the British scientific bases in the Antarctic are maintained by the British Antarctic Survey's wireless station which is also situated in Stanley.

Chapter 12: Press, Broadcasting and Films

PRESS

THE only periodical published in the colony, other than the official *Gazette*, is the *Falkland Islands Monthly Review*, which appears on the first Monday of each month. A weekly newsletter is broadcast to Stanley, the camp and South Georgia.

BROADCASTING

The Falkland Islands Government established the first colonial broadcasting service when in the early part of 1929 a wired broadcasting system was started in Stanley; the service covered not only the town but also many parts of the East Falkland, the programmes being carried to outlying farms by the normal telephone lines. Wireless broadcasting from a radio transmitter became a regular feature in 1942. The outlying districts are now covered by radio with the rediffusion system continuing to operate in Stanley. Using both methods a complete island coverage is maintained.

The broadcasting service is controlled by a voluntary committee under a director. A salaried secretary is employed.

Programmes of two or three hours' duration are broadcast daily and there are four part-time announcers. B.B.C. news bulletins, commentaries and sports results are broadcast regularly, and extensive use is made of the B.B.C. transcription service. Local features and some overseas programmes are recorded and re-broadcast.

Five hundred and sixty-five wireless receiving licences were issued during 1964, and in the same year 348 wired broadcasting subscriptions were paid. The figures for 1965 were 741 and 349 respectively.

FILMS

The Central Film Library, established in 1953, has a membership of 20, made up of 18 farm settlements, R.M.S. *Darwin*, and a commercial hirer who exhibits films in Stanley once a week. The library operates on a non-profit basis and obtains films from a number of distributors in the United Kingdom and from the Central Office of Information in London.

Films of educational value are shown at the Senior School in Stanley and at the Darwin Boarding School.

The Council of Christ Church Cathedral acquired a 16 m.m. projector in 1964 and provide a useful service in screening material mostly suited to children.

INFORMATION SERVICES

Literature and items of information received from the Central Office of Information in London and from the British Council are handled and circulated by the Education Department.

Chapter 13: Local Forces

THE Falkland Islands Volunteer Corps, first formed in 1892, was re-constituted in 1920 as the Falkland Islands Defence Force. Service in the force is voluntary. Recruiting reached a satisfactory level and new arms and equipment were purchased. A full programme of training was carried out with the aid of Royal Marine instructors on loan from the United Kingdom. The Stanley detachment took part in ceremonial parades including the Birthday of Her Majesty The Queen, Remembrance Sunday and the anniversary of the Battle of the Falkland Islands.

Chapter 14: General

RADIO AND SPACE RESEARCH STATION

SINCE its establishment in 1947 the Stanley station has been an out-station of the Radio Research Station, Slough, which was an establishment of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. On the disbandment of the D.S.I.R. in March 1965 the station and its substations became the responsibility of the newly-formed Science Research Council and the opportunity was then taken to change the name of the station to Radio and Space Research Station to indicate its functions more clearly.

The Stanley station was established to measure the characteristics of the ionosphere as part of the British contribution to the international study of this part of the upper atmosphere which, apart from its purely scientific interest, is important in enabling long-distance radio communications to be undertaken.

The period under review coincided with the International Years of the Quiet Sun and, together with some 150 similar stations scattered about the world, the Stanley station has conducted an intensive programme of observations of the ionosphere. The information obtained has been processed at Stanley before dispatch to the World Data Centre at the parent station at Slough and, from there, it has been supplied to scientists in other parts of the world to facilitate their study of the physics of the ionosphere, or to engineers to assist them planning radio communications.

Co-operation has continued with the British Antarctic Survey in the operation of the ionospheric observing stations at their bases at Argentine Islands and Halley Bay. Regular liaison between the Stanley station and these bases is maintained for the passage of ionospheric data and for advising on the operation and maintenance of their apparatus.

The position of the Falkland Islands makes the Stanley station very suitable as a base for performing observations on artificial earth satellites. In 1961 apparatus was installed in Stanley for recording information on the properties of the upper part of the ionosphere which was subsequently transmitted from the Canadian satellite *Alouette I*. Excellent recordings continue to be made at Stanley of data telemetered from this satellite after three years in orbit. This information, together with that obtained at other stations, has supplemented our knowledge of the ionosphere derived from ground-based observatories and has brought new life to the study of the upper atmosphere.

The success attained in the early space research at Stanley encouraged further developments there and facilities were added in 1965 to permit the simultaneous reception and recording of information from two satellites.

In 1964 a request was received from the European Space Research Organisation (E.S.R.O.) that consideration should be given to the possibility of extending the Stanley station to provide for the reception and recording of information to be telemetered from satellites to be launched by that organisation. This resulted in agreement to proceed with the building of a new telemetry station which will be operated by the Radio and Space Research Station as agents for E.S.R.O. Bungalows to house the staff of this new station and the existing station will also be built. Preliminary agreement has also been reached for the replacement of the existing apparatus used for radio communication with the United Kingdom by up-to-date equipment which will, in addition, give facilities for communication between the new telemetry station in Stanley and an E.S.R.O. establishment in Holland.

METEOROLOGICAL SERVICES

Meteorological services within the colony are provided by the main Meteorological Office of the British Antarctic Survey using the information assembled for meeting its routine international commitments. A more detailed account of the meteorological organisation is given under The Dependencies, Part II, Chapter 12 (pages 72-73).

PART III

Chapter 1: Geography

THE Falkland Islands lie in the South Atlantic Ocean, between latitudes 51° and 53° South and longitudes 57° and 62° West, on the edge of the Patagonian Continental Shelf.

The archipelago is separated from the South American mainland by about 300 miles of sea. It comprises two large islands and some 200 smaller islands with a total land area of approximately 4,700 square miles, comparable in area with Northern Ireland but spread over a much greater extent, the distance from Stanley to New Island, the most westerly settlement, being somewhat greater than that from London to Cardiff. Montevideo, in Uruguay, the normal port of entry for the Falkland Islands, lies 1,010 miles north of Stanley.

Complete aerial photographic cover of the colony is now available and topographical maps have recently been published on scales of 1 : 50,000 and 1 : 250,000.

GEOLOGY AND LANDFORMS

THE Falkland Islands are composed almost entirely of palaeozoic and mesozoic sedimentary rocks. Some of these have strong lithological and palaeontological affinities with those of South Africa, Uruguay and Southern Brazil. Although the islands lie on the edge of the Patagonian Continental Shelf, there is no stratigraphical connection between the Falklands and the nearer parts of the South American mainland. The extensive tertiary deposits of eastern Patagonia are not represented in the Falkland Islands, nor is the great oil-bearing cretaceous geosyncline of eastern Tierra del Fuego. The axis of Andean folding is supposed to lie to the south of the islands, through Burdwood Bank, whence it is continued as the Scotia Arc to South Georgia and Graham Land.

The distribution of rocks within the Falkland Islands is now fairly well known. West Falkland and the adjacent islands are predominantly composed of palaeozoic sedimentary rocks, quartzites, sandstones and shales, with a few minor occurrences of tillite and a small exposure of the archaean basement complex at Cape Meredith in the extreme south.

The northern part of East Falkland is composed, too, of the palaeozoic sedimentary rocks, with the main development of younger strata in Lafonia and the surrounding islands. These mesozoic rocks are represented by sandstones and mudstones of terrestrial origin, which may be equated with the Gondwana succession of other parts of the Southern Hemisphere.

The main structural elements in the islands are folds which occurred after the deposition of the youngest mesozoic rocks. Two main fold directions may be recognized. The first trends east-west across the northern part of the islands; the second is roughly parallel to the direction of the Falkland Sound and is exposed along the western side of it. It is now believed that folding along both axes was contemporaneous and may, indeed, form a single system.

The close relationship between the rock succession and fossil fauna of the Falkland Islands and parts of southern Africa has been frequently quoted as evidence to substantiate the hypothesis of continental drift. Recent research into the structures of the Falkland Islands suggests that this group may have moved from the vicinity of south-east Africa and that the rocks of the Falklands represent the missing portion of the truncated Karroo basin of Natal and eastern Cape Province.

During the quarternary era, when adjacent parts of the South American mainland were glaciated, the Falkland Islands were ice-free. There is no evidence of any permanent glaciation within the group and it is supposed that, even at the glacial maxima, the climate was periglacial. During this period, large accumulations of quartzite boulders—stone runs, as they are called—formed in the valley floors of upland areas. The origin of the stone runs has been attributed to solifluction—soil creep down the valley sides, assisted by frost-and-thaw action—but this explanation is not wholly convincing.

Two main morphological elements may be recognized, the mountains which occur in the areas of folded Devonian-Carboniferous sandstone and quartzite, and the great plain of Lafonia, where the mesozoic rocks are exposed. The principal mountain ranges follow the trend of the folded quartzites, from east to west across both main islands and parallel with Falkland Sound on West Falkland. The hills occasionally rise to about 2,300 feet (Mount Usborne), on East Falkland, is 2,312 feet high; Mount Adam, on West Falkland, is about 15 feet lower), but the general summit levels are between 1,500 and 2,000 feet. On East Falkland, the main upland ridge of Wickham Heights rises steeply along the southern edge of the folded quartzites. The tillites and mesozoic sedimentary rocks which lie to the south have been considerably less resistant to erosion so that, where these have been folded, the terrain consists of low parallel

ridges rising to little more than 200 feet. South of the great inlets of Choiseul Sound and Brenton Loch, where the rocks are virtually undisturbed, the whole country is a flat plain which seldom rises more than 100 feet above sea-level.

Generally speaking, the rivers are small. The valleys show close adjustment to structure. The numerous intricate inlets round the coast, many of which form magnificent harbours, were originally formed by river action when the sea-level was at least 150 feet lower than at present. The subsequent submergence, which formed the characteristic ria inlets, appears to have been the dominant movement which has controlled the later development of the coast.

The islands have no mineral wealth because none of the sedimentary rocks contains minerals which are of economic value. The only local fuel is low-grade peat. The impermeable nature of the quartzites and sandstones has greatly hampered drainage and most of the rocks lack important minerals for plant growth. Limestone is absent and soils are acid in reaction. Successive surveys of the islands for economic minerals have shown that only the beach and dune sand could conceivably have any value but in islands as remote as the Falklands their exploitation for glass-making cannot be regarded as an economic venture.

CLIMATE AND VEGETATION

The Falkland Islands lie on the northern edge of the depression belt through Drake Passage; they are thus dominated by westerly winds and by the continuous variation of weather caused by the procession of air masses and fronts across them. The islands lie in the lee of the South American continent, but are separated from the mainland by about 300 miles of relatively cold sea. Although the warming and drying influence of the Andes is still felt in the islands, the effect upon the climate is considerably modified by this sea passage. The climate of the Falkland Islands is characterised by the narrow temperature range, strong winds, seasonal uniformity and day-to-day variability of weather which are commonly associated with an oceanic situation in temperate latitudes.

The majority of long-term climatic records which are available for the Falkland Islands depend upon observations which have been made in the vicinity of Stanley. Consequently there is little precise knowledge as to how temperature and rainfall vary through the archipelago as a whole. Several farms keep rainfall records but these data do not cover a long enough period to permit a statistical assessment of rainfall distribution. At Stanley the mean monthly tempera-

ture varies between 49° F. in January/February and 36° F. in July. The air temperature has never been known to exceed 79° F. or to fall below 12° F. No month is entirely frost-free, although the air temperature rarely falls below 32° F. in January or February. Average values for relative humidity are high and in consequence, the average cloud amount is large. However there is very little atmospheric pollution, and about 35 per cent of the total possible sunshine is recorded annually; this is about the same as at many places in the United Kingdom. Fog is rare except on the hills, and dense fog, with visibility of only a few yards, does not occur. The rainfall at Stanley is about 25 inches, spread fairly evenly throughout the year, with a maximum in summer (December and January) and a minimum in early spring (September and October). The number of days with rain is high throughout the year (16–21 days per month). Snow falls on about 50 days during the year and has been recorded in every month. Snowfalls are, however, light and soon melt. The wettest year on record was 1911, when 37 inches of rain were measured. The driest year was 1960, with only 19.4 inches.

The prevailing winds are westerly. More than two-thirds of the winds blow from the quadrant between south-west and north-west. There is little seasonal variation in wind direction or speed, and the mean speed is quite high at around 17 m.p.h. Gales are recorded on an average of about four occasions per month, but storm force winds and gusts in excess of 70 m.p.h. are almost unknown; calm conditions occur more frequently than do gales. It is noticeable that most newcomers to the Falklands, who have read in advance the statistics of the climate, are favourably impressed by the weather as experienced in these islands.

The cool, windy climate has prevented natural tree-growth. The natural climax vegetation of the Falkland Islands is a grassland with certain species of heath and dwarf shrubs, which form plant communities similar to the moorland vegetation of upland Britain. The monotonous succession of arenaceous and argillaceous sedimentary rocks, with the absence of limestone, is reflected in the uniformity of the sub-soil type. The top-soil is generally peaty, though the thickness of the peat horizon may vary from less than one inch to more than fifteen feet. Much of the uplands are bare of vegetation, comprising eroded peat, scree and stone runs.

The grasslands of the Falkland Islands represent the sole natural resource which has proved capable of economic exploitation throughout the entire history of colonisation. Following the first settlement by the French in 1764, cattle ran wild on East Falkland. By 1840, the number of wild cattle had reached some figure between 50,000 and 100,000 and appeared to be increasing rapidly despite the large

numbers killed annually. During the early years of the colony, the export of hides represented the principal economic activity. Within ten years, however, sheep began to replace the wild cattle which were systematically slaughtered until, by 1880, they had been virtually exterminated. During the last 30 years of the nineteenth century, sheep-farming developed rapidly. Between 1893 and 1899, there were more than 750,000 sheep in the islands. This appears to have been a greater number than the pastures could support by the methods of large-scale ranching which have always been employed. After 1898 there was a decline in the number of sheep but this has levelled off. In recent years there has been an increase in wool production.

Little precise information was available until 1938–39 when the islands were first examined by a competent ecologist; the results of this work showed that the major subdivisions of the grasslands are composed of comparatively few species which have any significant nutritional value. Pasture improvement experiments are at present being carried out by several farms on East and West Falkland.

The Director of the Hill Farming Research Organisation in Scotland visited the islands during 1960–61 in connection with improvement to the pastures and to the sheep industry generally.

WILD LIFE

The Falkland Islands have one of the most fascinating and perhaps unique collections of wild life still to be found in completely unspoiled areas of natural landscape.

The deep waters of the South Atlantic which surround these islands are rich in marine life, supplying vast quantities of food for a variety of species breeding within the archipelago.

One of the most abundant of the marine creatures, krill (*Euphausia superba*), a shrimp-like creature, is the key link in the main food chain. Feeding directly on the one celled plants of the sea, diatoms, the krill in turn supports not only fish and seals but countless thousands of penguins and other sea birds, including our largest breeding bird, the black-browed albatross (*Diomedea melanophrys*).

Over half of the Islands' breeding birds are largely dependent on the sea for their food. Species include the small Wilson's petrel (*Oceanites oceanicus chilensis*), sooty shearwater (*Puffinus griseus*), thin-billed prion (*Pachyptila belcheri*), king shag (*Phalacrocorax albiventer*) and species of gull.

Penguins are perhaps the most common feature of bird life in the Falkland Islands. Three main species are found breeding in the islands, namely the rock-hopper penguin (*Eudyptes crestatus*), Magellan or jackass penguin (*Spheniscus magellanicus*) and the

Gentoo penguin (*Pygoscelis papua*). Two other species, the macaroni penguin (*Eudyptes chrysolophus*) and king penguin (*Aptenodytes patagonica*), are comparatively rare; the latter is still only found in two or three selected areas where it is slowly re-establishing small breeding colonies.

In places where there are large fresh water ponds, especially near the coast, the upland goose (*Chloephaga picta leucoptera*) and ruddy headed goose (*Chloephaga ribidiceps*) have contributed to the formation of fine green grass by continual cropping. In such areas a variety of bird life can be found. The two previously mentioned species are common and may be seen in fairly large groups. Yellow-billed teal (*Anas flavirostris*), Chiloe widgeon (*Anas sibilatrix*), Rolland's grebe (*Podiceps rollandi*) and the Falkland flightless steamer duck or logger duck (*Tachyeres brachypterus*) frequent such areas.

Inland, the ground is often covered by low shrubs, coarse grasses and ferns, with lichen covered outcrops of rock breaking the landscape. In such areas the more common species of bird are the military starling (*Pezites militaris*), a handsome bird, the male having a brilliant scarlet breast, the black-throated finch (*Melanodera melanodera*) the Falkland pipit (*Anthus correndera grayi*), Cassin's falcon (*Falco peregrinus cassini*) and the red-backed buzzard (*Buteo polyosoma*).

In sharp contrast to the main islands many of the small offshore islands which make up the archipelago are covered in tussac grass (*Poa flabelata*). This giant grass forms a base which often measures two to three feet in diameter and three to four feet in height. On the top of this base, the tussac throws up its stems and long narrow leaves, the complete plant often reaching a height of seven or eight feet. Of the 60 different species of bird known to breed in the Falkland Islands, 30 can be found nesting on tussac islands. Species of petrels nest in burrows below and in the tussac bases, while two species of wren, a Falkland thrush (*Turdus falcklandii*) and tussac bird (*Cinclodes antartica*) are common on many of these islands.

The value of tussac islands for the future preservation of our wild life is considerable and in view of this a number of such islands are now protected by a Nature Reserves Ordinance and a Wild Animals and Birds Protection Ordinance.

There are now no known indigenous land mammals in the islands. Formerly there was a wild fox, known as the "warrah", a species peculiar to the Falklands, but it has become extinct, the last known specimen being killed on West Falkland in 1876. Mice, rats, rabbits, hares and on certain islands foxes of a Patagonian species occur, all having probably been introduced by man in the last century.

Amphibious marine mammals are represented by seal, which are to be found in many of the more isolated areas of our coasts.

The southern sea lion (*Otaria byronia*) is still perhaps the most abundant of the three major species breeding in the Falklands. Forming breeding colonies of between twenty and perhaps as many as three hundred animals, the sea lion occupies sites on rocky fore-shores of the main islands and many of the smaller offshore tussac islands.

Except in a few comparatively inaccessible areas, the fur seal (*Arctocephalus australis*) is rarely seen. This small seal, which came close to being killed out in these waters by the early sealers, is now probably fairly well established again at the four or five colonies known to exist in the archipelago; it might however still be classed as an uncommon species.

The elephant seal (*Mirounga leonina*) represents the one other species of seal found breeding in the islands. This huge seal (males can attain the length of twenty feet and weigh over three tons) is to be found in small groups in many areas of the Falklands. Not being agile on land, the species prefers sand or shingle beaches on which to breed. While elephant seal are a fairly usual sight on our coasts, it is doubtful if their total population figure would approach that of either the two previously mentioned species.

Occasionally the less common leopard seal (*Hydrurga*) is to be seen on Falkland beaches, although it is not known to breed here. A carnivore, this seal preys on a variety of species including penguins and other seal.

Of the true marine mammals to be seen in Falkland waters, Peale's porpoise (*Lagenorhynchus australis*) and Commerson's dolphin (*Cephalorhynchus commersonii*) are perhaps the most common species.

Whales are now unfortunately a rare sight, although stranded specimens of bottle-nosed whale (*Hyperoodon rostratus*), Cuvier's beaked whale (*Ziphius cavirostris*), strap toothed whale (*Mesoplodon layardi*) and sperm whale (*Physeter catodon*) have all been discovered on the shores.

POPULATION, LAND TENURE AND ECONOMY

The population is almost entirely of British origin, with a very small admixture of Scandinavian and Latin American blood. The first settlers, some of whose descendants still live in the colony, began to arrive during the uneasy years which followed the establishment of the colony in 1833 (see page 55). During the remainder of the nineteenth century the population increased until it had reached about 2,000 in 1900. During the whole of the twentieth century, the popu-

lation has fluctuated between 2,000 and 2,300. This unique condition of an almost static population may be accounted for by the fact that, owing to the limited economic opportunities, emigration from the islands has practically balanced the natural increases throughout the period.

During the early development of the colony, great emphasis was laid upon its strategic position, both as a naval base and as a port of call for ships rounding Cape Horn. In consequence, the development of the land was largely neglected and no proper system of land tenure was ever devised. The Falkland Islands are unique among the colonies in that the freehold title to all the land, save a few thousand acres, was sold without any proper survey. The land on East Falkland was taken up first and most of it was sold by 1860. Colonisation of West Falkland began in 1867 and, within two years, virtually the whole of the land had been sold. The land thus acquired was converted into large sheep farms. The modern tendency has been for the number of separate estates to diminish as the larger firms increase their individual holdings. Today, the Falkland Islands Company owns rather more than half the entire area of the colony. Extensive ranching of sheep for wool represents in fact the sole economy of the islands.

From time to time, attempts have been made to exploit other natural resources or to diversify the ranching economy but all these have ultimately failed. During the late nineteenth century, Stanley was an important revictualling port with a primitive ship-repairing industry. These activities began to dwindle after steamships started to replace sailing ships and finally died when the opening of the Panama Canal diverted shipping from the Cape Horn route. Sealing had been carried out sporadically since the earliest days of settlement in the islands, but since the wholesale destruction of the valuable Southern fur seal in the early years of the nineteenth century, the other, oil-producing species of seal have had less economic importance. The last attempt at commercial sealing was made by the Colonial Development Corporation but survived for only three seasons. An effort was made to establish a meat freezing plant at Ajax Bay, East Falkland, but this project, also assisted by funds from the Colonial Development Corporation, was discontinued in 1955 and the plant was put up for sale. Whaling was carried out for a few years before the first World War, when a shore factory was built on New Island, West Falklands. This was always subsidiary to the greater activity at South Georgia, whither the company moved in 1916.

SETTLEMENT AND COMMUNICATIONS

The capital of the colony is Stanley and more than half the total population live there. The only other settlement of any size is Goose Green in Lafonia, with a population of about 100. The other settlements are isolated sheep stations. The site of Stanley was originally selected because it has special advantages of accessibility and protection for sailing vessels. Today, its peripheral situation, near the extreme north-east corner of the islands, is a distinct disadvantage because many farms are remote from this site. The outlying settlements lie close to navigable water to facilitate the shipment of wool.

There are motor roads in Stanley and rough tracks negotiable by Land Rover-type vehicles and motor cycles connect most of the sheep stations. A growing number of Land Rovers, jeeps and motor cycles has recently become a feature of camp life. The bulk of heavy supplies is transported by sea; light goods, passengers and mail are carried by air. The introduction of an air service in 1949 has done much to reduce the extreme isolation of many of the outlying farms.

Communications with the rest of the world are largely confined to the voyages made twelve times each year to Montevideo in Uruguay by R.M.S. *Darwin*, owned by Darwin Shipping Limited, a subsidiary of the Falkland Islands Company. The same ship pays a yearly visit to South Georgia and calls at Punta Arenas in Chile if inducement offers.

Chapter 2: History

THE sixteenth century saw the adventurers and discoverers from the leading countries of Western Europe sailing further and further south. By the time Drake circumnavigated the globe in 1577–80 the existence of the eastern coast of South America might be said to have been common knowledge to the cartographers of the time. Even so it was not until shortly before the turn of the century that the group of islands now known as the Falkland Islands was sighted for the first time.

The history of the Falkland Islands begins with the second voyage of Sir Thomas Cavendish whose expedition sailed from England in 1591. Nine months after starting, the ship *Desire*, captained by

John Davis, was driven off course in “a sore storme”.¹ Fortunately for Davis his ship was “driven in among certaine isles never before discovered lying fiftie leagues or better from the shoare east and northerly from the streights.”² The Falkland Islands were thus first sighted on the 9th August 1592.

Following the initial discovery by Davis, history records other early navigators sighting the islands, including Sir Richard Hawkins in February 1594, who wrote: “The lande, for that it was discovered in the raigne of Queene Elizabeth my soveraigne lady and mistress, and a maiden Queene, and at my cost and adventure, in a perpetual memory of her chastitie, and remembrance of my endeavours, I gave it the name of ‘Hawkin’s Maidenland’.”³

Sebald de Weert, a Dutchman travelling northwards up the Patagonian coast on his way home, sighted the north-western part of the Falklands in January 1600 and called the three islands he saw the Sebald Islands but the name did not persist and these islands are now known as the Jason Islands.

Ninety-eight years after Davis first sighted the islands, Captain John Strong of the *Welfare* made the first recorded landing on 27th January 1690. Strong gave the name Falkland to the Sound between the two principal islands—“Fawkland Sound as I named it”⁴—though it was not long before that name was applied to the group of islands as a whole. Strong named the Sound after Viscount Falkland, Treasurer of the Navy.

Visitors to the Falklands became more frequent as the years went by and it was the French who were in the fore-front. Indeed the French called the islands “isles Malouines” after the seaport St. Malo from which port many of the French seafarers sailed. The Frenchman Jacques Gouin de Beauchene discovered the small island, now a wild animal and bird sanctuary, known as Beauchene Island, which lies south of the East Falkland.

French interest in the Falklands or “Les Malouines” developed to the extent that in 1764 Louis Antoine de Bougainville founded a French colony on East Falkland. Bougainville’s inspiration to colonize the Falkland Islands followed the defeat of Montcalm and the French in Canada and the subsequent loss of that colony.

Bougainville’s expedition left St. Malo on the 8th September 1763, and on the 31st January 1764, sighted the islands. The site for

1. A. H. Markham, “The Voyages and Works of John Davis”. 1880, pp. 107–9.

2. Ibid.

3. “The Observations of Richard Hawkins, Knight, in his voyage into the South Seas, 1593”. 1622.

4. Captain Strong’s log book.

the first settlement was duly chosen at the west end of Berkeley Sound and work started on the construction of Fort St. Louis.

While the French were thus occupied, a British expedition under Commodore John Byron was being prepared “to locate and claim Pepys’ and Falkland’s Islands”,¹ and the vessels duly arrived in the Falklands on the 12th January 1765 and with due ceremony claimed them for King George III. Although Commodore Byron did not find Pepys’ Island he did land on Saunders Island and then discovered “one of the finest harbours in the World. I named it after your lordship.”² The name he gave to the harbour was Port Egmont, after the First Lord of the Admiralty, John Percival, second Earl of Egmont. Commodore Byron reported to the Admiralty that “I coasted the islands for 70 leagues and saw no evidence of anyone being there”.³

The Admiralty was now keen to occupy the islands “undoubtedly the key to the whole Pacific Ocean”,⁴ and soon despatched Captain John Macbride “to complete the settlement begun last year and erect a blockhouse for the defence of the said settlement.”⁵ Macbride arrived at Port Egmont in January 1766 and in December of that year, whilst circumnavigating the islands, discovered the French settlement in Berkeley Sound. He presented the French with formal notices to quit the islands, inspected the settlement (and was indeed impressed with what he saw), and returned to Port Egmont. By March 1767 Macbride was in England presenting his report to the Admiralty.

However before Captain Macbride had even come upon the French settlement, it had in fact been signed over to Spain. On the 3rd October 1766 France relinquished her claim in return for a £24,000 indemnity from Spain and Port Louis became Puerto de la Soledad.

Endeavours to induce the British to withdraw were more protracted and eventually orders were sent for their expulsion by force. On the 4th June 1770, a Spanish frigate entered Port Egmont and two days later four more Spanish ships anchored opposite the settlement. The one British vessel was a sloop-of-war, the *Favourite*, and the only fortifications a block-house and a mud battery mounting four-pounders. The British captain, playing for time, wrote to the Spanish commodore, requesting him to depart as soon as he had

1. Letter from Capt. Byron to the Earl of Egmont, 24th Feb. 1765.

2. Ibid.

3. Ibid.

4. Letter from the Earl of Egmont to the Duke of Grafton 20th July 1765.

5. Secret instructions to Captain Macbride 29th September 1765.

obtained "necessary refreshments." In a brief reply the Spaniard stated that he had come with a very large force, comprising 1,400 men, besides the crews of his vessels, and an ample supply of ammunition and artillery, and his orders were to expel the British occupants. The latter then had no other course but to capitulate, the Spanish troops coming ashore on the 10th June, 1770. The British settlers were embarked on board the *Favourite* and sailed on the 14th June, reaching England on the 24th September.

The Spanish action brought the two countries on the verge of war but fortunately the negotiations with Spain brought a peaceful settlement to the issue and in February 1771 Port Egmont was restored to Britain. Possession was resumed on the 16th September of that year and until April 1774 the settlement underwent considerable development. In May 1774, however, the British closed their establishment at Port Egmont as it was considered to be "neither more nor less than a small part of an uneconomical naval regulation."¹ Before he set sail in the *Endeavour* on the 21st May 1774, Lieutenant Clayton, commander at Port Egmont, fixed the following inscription engraved in lead to the door of the block-house:

" BE IT KNOWN TO ALL NATIONS That Falkland Islands with this Fort, the Stonehouse, Wharfs and Harbours, Bays and Creeks thereunto belonging are of the Sole Right and Property of His Most Sacred Majesty, George the Third, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, etc. In witness whereof this plate is set up, and His Britannic Majesty's colours left flying as a mark of possession.

by S. W. Clayton

Commanding Officer at Falkland Islands

A.D. 1774 "

For the rest of the century and the early part of the nineteenth Spain maintained her settlement at Soledad. During this time Port Egmont remained deserted except for occasional visits by sealing and whaling vessels from England and North America.

In June 1806 the Spanish Governor Martinez abandoned Soledad on hearing that Buenos Aires was in the hands of the English General, Beresford. At this point Spanish jurisdiction over the Falkland Islands ended. On the 9th July 1816, by the Declaration of Independence, the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata came into being. The United Provinces claimed to succeed Spain in sovereignty over the Falklands but for the next ten years the new state was too preoccupied to pay attention to distant lands.

1. Letter from Rochford to the Duke of Grafton 11th February 1774.

The United Provinces finally took possession at Soledad on the 9th November 1820 when Colonel Jewitt of the United Provinces Marine arrived there. The newly created Argentine Republic showed interest in the Falkland Islands in 1826 when Louis Vernet revived the settlement at Soledad. Vernet, of French birth, a merchant of Hamburg, developed business interests in the Falklands over the next few years dealing mainly in salted fish, cattle and skins. In June 1828 Vernet was made governor by the Buenos Aires authorities.

Following Vernet's seizure, in August 1831, of three United States schooners, he was recalled to Buenos Aires and never returned to the Falklands. The American warship *Lexington*, commanded by Captain Duncan, sought reprisals for the seizure of the United States vessels and destroyed the small fort at Soledad before retaking the seized ships.

In 1832 the British Government reasserted its sovereignty by sending out His Majesty's Ship *Clio* under the command of Captain Onslow. On reaching Soledad (Port Louis), Onslow found a detachment of 50 Argentine soldiers and their schooner *Sarandi* commanded by Don Jose Maria Pinedo. Pinedo was duly informed of Captain Onslow's mission—"I have received directions to exercise the rights of sovereignty over these islands".¹ and given orders to quit. The British flag was raised immediately and on the 5th January 1833, the Argentine force sailed for Buenos Aires. Captain Onslow himself sailed within the next two days and left the settlement in the charge of Mathew Brisbane, Vernet's agent, and William Dickson, Vernet's storekeeper. Thus the colony was established in January 1833.

Apart from a handful of settlers, the remainder of the inhabitants of Port Louis consisted of sealers and whalers of various nationalities, Indian convicts left by Vernet and gauchos. It was against this background that on the 26th August 1833, without warning and for no tangible reason, Mathew Brisbane and William Dickson were murdered in the most brutal fashion. Brisbane lies buried in the cemetery at Port Louis where his grave is cared for and honoured.

The murderers, three gauchos and six Indians, made off into the camp and remained at large until Lieutenant Henry Smith, R.N., captured them in early March 1834. Lieutenant Smith was in charge of the establishment at Port Louis and was succeeded as such by other naval officers until a civil administration was formed under Lieutenant R. C. Moody, R.E., in 1841.

1. Letter from Captain Onslow to Pinedo 3rd January 1833.

Governor Moody laid out a township at Port Louis which he named Anson but in 1842 he removed to Stanley, the present capital with an excellent harbour leading off Port William.

In a despatch of the 14th April 1842, he wrote "The geographical position of the islands is so convenient, the numerous harbours in them so excellent, especially the most leeward one, Port William, that the advantages they could be made to afford to shipping in these seas has never failed to strike all persons who have given their attention to the subject, commencing with Lord Anson, the first person that appears to have drawn the public attention to the great value of this portion of the British Dominions.

"The fear of the difficulty of making these islands, arising from long-established prejudices and want of good charts, is now fast dying away. The admirable nautical chart commenced by Captain Fitzroy, and continued by Lieutenants Sullivan and Robertson, R.N., now affords the means of acquaintance with these islands not surpassed by that of any ports or harbours in the world.

"One objection that masters of vessels make to call in, is the delay in beating up Berkeley Sound to the present seat of Government, the prevailing winds being westerly, and generally strong. The same objection does not apply to Port William, which is easier of access and egress at all times, and a few tacks would bring any vessel to a secure and convenient anchorage".

At the beginning life was difficult but further settlers and fresh capital were gradually attracted by the possibilities of the new colony and in 1846 that part of the East Falkland Islands lying south of the isthmus at Darwin was conceded by sale to Samuel Lafone of Montevideo. Lafone, however, did not long continue to farm the property on his own account and in 1851 transferred it to the Falkland Islands Company, which was incorporated by charter in that same year. Since that time the Falkland Islands Company has acquired extensive tracts of land throughout the colony and carries on business as shipping agents and general merchants in Stanley.

The first Legislative Council for the colony was set up during Governor Moody's term of office. It consisted of four members, one of whom was an unofficial, who was the Colonial Chaplain and Governor Moody's brother. Although the Legislature retained an official majority for many years, unofficials, most of whom were farmers, played an important part in its deliberations.

In 1849 the small garrison, composed of Sappers, which had been maintained in the colony was replaced by a garrison of Royal Marines, 25 in number and all married. In 1855 the South American Missionary Society founded a training settlement for Indians from Tierra del Fuego on Keppel Island. The missionary settlement

existed until 1898 when the last of the converts were repatriated to Tierra del Fuego. Bishop Stirling, who was consecrated the first Bishop of the Falkland Islands in 1869, came out to Keppel Island as Superintendent of the settlement in 1862.

In February 1871, the Duke of Edinburgh visited the islands and in January 1881, Prince George (later King George V) entered Port William, together with his brother Prince Albert Victor, on board H.M.S. *Bacchante*, but was prevented from landing by the receipt of sudden orders to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope.

The early industry of the colony was exploitation, mainly for their hides, of the wild cattle running freely over the East Falkland Islands. These wild cattle were descended from the cattle introduced by de Bougainville; they were considered the property of the Crown and their slaughter was subject to licences issued by the Governor.

Sheep-farming was first attempted by the brothers Whittington on the East Falkland where by the year 1860 a considerable number of sheep was being run. During the succeeding decade a start was also made on the West Falkland. Between the years 1870 and 1880 a definite change-over from cattle to sheep took place and subsequently most of the wild cattle were killed off. They are not however extinct and a few still exist.

A period of steady prosperity followed and in 1885 the colony became self-supporting. Wireless communication with the outside world was opened in 1912. On 8th December 1914 the Falkland Islands were the scene of Sturdee's brilliant naval victory over Graf von Spee. The 8th December has been adopted as a national day and is celebrated yearly by religious services and a public holiday. The battle is commemorated by a handsome memorial overlooking Port Stanley.

When war was declared in 1939 the Falkland Islands Defence Force was mobilised for the defence of the colony which once again proved its value as a naval base. After the battle of the River Plate the British cruisers returned to Stanley to land the wounded who were cared for in the local hospital for several weeks. As German raiders disappeared from the seas the naval activity diminished greatly. The area to the south of the River Plate was devoid of shipping and perhaps too remote for submarine warfare. In 1942 following the outbreak of war with Japan, a garrison of British troops arrived in Stanley amounting in all to some 2,000 officers and men. The presence of such a large contingent severely strained the facilities of the town but despite all inconveniences, including the evacuation of school children, characteristic Falkland Islands hospitality was displayed. By 1945 the garrison had been withdrawn.

During the war the colony and dependencies made gifts of over £70,000 to the United Kingdom as a war contribution, including some £20,000 for war charities. Ten Spitfire aircraft were purchased with money voted by the Legislative Council in 1940 and these aircraft flew into action bearing the name "Falkland Islands". Despite limited manpower, over 150 of the colony's young men and women served in the armed forces, merchant navy, nursing services and the land army in the United Kingdom. After the war some of them elected to stay there.

In 1944 the Stanley Town Hall was accidentally burned to the ground. Its fine public hall played a very important part in social life, so that the loss of it was a blow to the whole community. The building also contained the public library, the museum and certain Government offices.

After the war considerable development took place. The King Edward VII Memorial Hospital was extended by the opening of the Churchill wing, the Secretariat was enlarged and a new Town Hall was built. A large freezing plant for Falkland Islands mutton was constructed at Ajax Bay but unfortunately the high cost of administration and export made Falkland Islands mutton too expensive for overseas markets and the freezer was eventually closed down. An internal air service was opened with a single land aircraft. Experience soon showed that sea-planes were of more value and since 1953 Beaver floatplanes have given remarkable service in and around the islands.

The Falkland Islands Company Limited built a new steamship, the R.M.S. *Darwin*, which together with chartered ships has kept the colony supplied with all its needs.

In January 1957, after an interval of some 70 years, the Falkland Islands were again visited by a member of the Royal Family, when His Royal Highness The Duke of Edinburgh spent three days in the colony.

Life in the islands, though hampered by the lack of an external air service and the absence of a major port on the South American coast less than one thousand miles away, remains attractive to many people. The sheep farming industry, which throughout the years has provided the basis for the economy, has seen many changes: a greater use of machinery, an extended programme of fencing and seeding and better management of sheep and pastures.

Chapter 3: Administration

AT the head of Government is the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who is advised by an Executive Council composed of two *ex-officio* and four unofficial members. The two *ex-officio* members are the Colonial Secretary and the Colonial Treasurer.

The constitution of the Legislative Council gives a majority to the unofficial members. With the Governor as President, the Legislative Council is composed of two *ex-officio* members (the Colonial Secretary and the Colonial Treasurer), one nominated independent member for the East Falkland, one nominated independent member for the West Falkland, two elected members for Stanley and two elected members representing the East and West Falklands.

The Legislative Council was dissolved on the expiry of its period of office on the 20th December 1963 and a general election was held early in 1964.

Local government is confined to Stanley, where there is a Town Council consisting of six elected members and three members nominated by the Governor. Members of the Town Council elect one of their members annually as Chairman. Town Council elections are held biennially.

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

IMPERIAL weights and measures are in general use.

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The Dependencies

PART I

General Review of 1964 and 1965

THE Falkland Islands Dependencies comprise South Georgia, South Sandwich Islands and the Shag and Clerke Rocks, of which only South Georgia is inhabited.

Two whaling stations were maintained in South Georgia during 1964 and 1965. For two and a half months at the end of 1964 a consortium of Japanese whaling companies, under the name of the International Fishery Company, worked the station at Grytviken, carrying out sealing and whaling from there, before their ships and men joined the pelagic fleets in December. They did not operate from South Georgia in 1965.

The other station, The South Georgia Company's at Leith Harbour, was sub-leased to Nippon Suisan Kaisha in 1964 and again in 1965. During the 1964-65 season the Japanese Company maintained a full catcher force until November 30th when six catchers left for the pelagic whaling grounds and operations from South Georgia were conducted at a reduced level.

The 1965 season started with ten catchers operating from Leith Harbour but four catchers left for the pelagic grounds at the beginning of December, followed by the remainder on the 17th December, thus bringing a short season to a close.

In 1965 for the first time the International Whaling Commission recommended a quota, which was accepted by Her Majesty's Government, for the South Georgia catch. The quota was 340 BWU (Blue Whale Units). This figure is related to the general decline in whale populations.

Sealing was undertaken in 1964 by the International Fishery Company. No sealing took place in 1965. The elephant seal (*Mirounga leonina*) quota is, at present, 6,000 bulls per season. The fur seal (*Arctocephalus australis*) is still completely preserved but is likely to become of economic importance in the future.

With the decrease in whaling fewer shipping opportunities present themselves, with a consequent reduction in mails. British Antarctic Survey ships call where possible within the framework of their commitments but these calls are necessarily limited.

Under Government charter R.M.S. *Darwin* makes a mail voyage from Stanley each June and this call provides a passenger service. The ship remains at South Georgia for three days, thus giving tourists a short stay in the Cumberland Bay area. The mountainous nature of the country together with the weather conditions to be expected at that time of the year restrict the traveller to the vicinity of King Edward Point and Grytviken. Nevertheless, in the past June has proved to be a favourite visiting time.

The Government offices and quarters on King Edward Point are well maintained and provide essential protection and comfort in what can, on occasions, be a trying though healthy climate. Shackleton House, completed in 1963 to house the bachelor staff, has 16 single bed-sitting rooms and a six bed dormitory, with lounge, dining room and a recreation room for billiards and table tennis. A cinema projector has recently been added. There is also a small dispensary and sick bay.

Between November 1964 and March 1965, South Georgia was visited by a Combined Services Expedition led by Lieut. Comdr. M. K. Burley, R.N. The team, which enjoyed the patronage of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, was drawn from all three Services.

The aims of the expedition included establishing and retracing Shackleton's precise route taken in 1916 during his epic crossing of the island from King Haakon Bay to Stromness; first ascents of Mount Paget (9,625 feet), the highest mountain in the island, and Mount Sugartop (7,623 feet); and a first crossing of the Allardyce Range, the backbone of South Georgia. In addition, a topographical survey was to be carried out in the Royal Bay area in the eastern part of the island as well as certain geological, glaciological, zoological and botanical work. These aims were successfully accomplished.

The party was landed by helicopter from H.M.S. *Protector* at King Haakon Bay on the 15th November and immediately set about retracing Shackleton's route. The descriptions of all the features in Shackleton's and Worsley's accounts of their crossing were found by the expedition to be accurate and enabled easy identification of the controversial aspects of the famous journey.

Mount Paget was successfully climbed on the 30th December when the Union flag was planted on the summit. The ascent of Mount Sugartop was achieved on the 4th January. The expedition experienced hazardous conditions on many occasions, particularly

during the crossing of the Allardyce Range. The last five weeks were spent in concentrating on the topographical survey and the scientific programmes and on the 5th March 1965 H.M.S. *Protector* lifted the ten men from Royal Bay.

The members of this well organised expedition created an excellent impression among all who met them. Their success was mainly due to careful selection and competent leadership allied to careful planning and efficient support.

PART II

Chapter 1: Population

ON the 31st December 1964 there were 499 people in South Georgia but on the corresponding date of 1965 there were 24, the discrepancy being caused by the early departure of the seasonal workers in the whaling industry. The season normally covers six months of the year but, in 1965, ended in mid-December.

There were no births, marriages or deaths.

Chapter 2: Occupations and Wages

IN the 1964–65 season two whaling stations were operational, one for three months and the other for the full season but with a reduced catcher force. Both stations were operated by Japanese with a nucleus of Norwegian technicians.

In the latter part of 1965 only one station operated, again with Japanese personnel; it closed down in mid-December.

Wages were at Japanese whaling scale, except for the Norwegian employees who earned the much higher Scandinavian rate.

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

REVENUE for 1964–65 amounted to £59,045, of which £1,950 was received from Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom as a Colonial Development and Welfare grant.

Expenditure during 1964–65 was £76,810, including Special Expenditure of £15,225. The Special Expenditure was in the main due to final payments made in respect of Shackleton House and the new quarters for the Administrative Officer.

The general revenue balance at the 30th June 1965 was £25,050.

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

LEGAL tender consists of Falkland Islands Government currency notes of £5, £1 and 10s. denominations and United Kingdom coinage.

There are no banks, but facilities are provided by the Administration for deposits in the Government Savings Bank at Stanley and for remitting funds abroad.

Chapter 5: Commerce

ALL foodstuffs were imported, with the exception of a certain amount of whale meat which was consumed at the operational whaling stations.

The values of imports and exports for the year 1964 and 1965 were:

IMPORTS		
(including imports from High Seas for re-export)		
	1964	1965
	£	£
Food	8,268	8,005
Beverages and tobacco	4,424	1,608
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	1,059	—
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	180,316	63,308
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	3	—
Chemicals	1,205	550
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials	2,751	263
Machinery and transport equipment	13,741	1,015
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	236	167
	£212,003	£74,916

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS AND SOURCES OF SUPPLY
1964

Item	Value £	Quantity	Principal Supplying Countries
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	180,316	23,972 tons 9,026 tons	Curacao £118,459, Japan £61,466.
Machinery and transport equipment	13,741	27 tons	Japan £11,440, S. Africa £980, United Kingdom £1,321.
Provisions	8,268	79 tons 1,200 doz. eggs	United Kingdom £4,471, Japan £882, Denmark £1,418.

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS AND SOURCES OF SUPPLY
1965

<i>Item</i>	<i>Value</i> £	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Principal Supplying</i> <i>Countries</i>
Mineral fuels, Lubricants and related materials .	63,308	6,208 tons	Curacao £63,308.
Provisions	8,005	40 tons 690 doz. eggs	United Kingdom £4,785, Japan £1,202, S. Africa £504.

PRINCIPAL SUPPLYING COUNTRIES

	<i>1964</i> £	<i>1965</i> £
United Kingdom	7,934	7,437
Japan	80,392	2,833
Curacao	118,459	63,308

SOURCES OF IMPORTS

	<i>1964</i> %	<i>1965</i> %
Commonwealth	3.87	10.2
Foreign Countries	96.13	89.8

DOMESTIC EXPORTS

	<i>Value</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	
	<i>1964</i> £	<i>1965</i> £	<i>1964</i> (Tons)	<i>1965</i> (Tons)
Whale oil and seal oil .	261,907	842,661	3,658	11,060
Other whale products .	639,865	525,702	8,975	7,685
TOTAL VALUE .	<u>£901,772</u>	<u>£1,368,363</u>		

RE-EXPORTS

	<i>Value</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	
	<i>1964</i> £	<i>1965</i> £	<i>1964</i>	<i>1965</i>
Returned goods and goods sent out for repair	11,820	9,392	2 tons	4 tons
Manufacture of Metals (Whaling Harpoons)	—	5,778	—	321 No.
TOTAL VALUE .	<u>£11,820</u>	<u>£15,170</u>		

DESTINATION OF EXPORTS

(including re-exports)

(a) *by value*

	1964 £	1965 £
Japan	643,468	508,224
Holland	261,904	864,239
Norway	11,650	5,778
United Kingdom	170	9,392

(b) *by percentage of value*

	1964 %	1965 %
Commonwealth . . . . .	.02	.68
Foreign Countries	99.98	99.32

Chapter 6: Production

WHALING and sealing are the only industries; the production of frozen and salted whale meat has been the primary consideration of the Japanese firms engaged in the industry. Whale oil, meat and bone meal and meat extract have also been produced, the latter commanding high prices on the world markets.

Seal oil was produced by one company during the latter months of 1964 but no sealing was undertaken in 1965.

The following shows the production figures. Seal oil, which is of number one quality, has been included.

	No. of companies operating	No. of whales	Oil (barrels)	Meat and bone meal (tons)	Frozen whale meat (tons)	Meat extract (tons)
1963-64	2	1,024	40,334	2,135	3,994	32
1964-65	2	1,150	46,175	3,627	3,786	159
1965-66	1	222	9,964	920	1,658	51

Sealing

Only the male elephant seal is taken and the catch of these is restricted to 6,000 in each year. So that only the older seals are harvested, a minimum length of 3.5 metres is laid down. Precautions are taken by the Administration to ensure humane slaughter.

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

THERE were two children of school age in South Georgia in 1964. There were no educational facilities but books and material were supplied by the Education Department in Stanley. In that year both the children were conveyed to Stanley for the purpose of attending school there.

HEALTH

During 1964 and 1965 South Georgia was free of all diseases and there was no outbreak of infection. The climate is health-giving, with pure air and water.

A Government-appointed doctor was stationed in the island. The Japanese whaling companies also employed medical officers.

HOUSING

Quarters are provided for all Government officials and the whaling companies have extensive accommodation for their employees.

SOCIAL AMENITIES

During the winter there are opportunities for skiing and, in the summer, for walking and climbing. Walks are restricted by the mountainous and broken nature of the country but, with the proper equipment and experience, the extent is set on climbing only by the climbers' endurance and the seasonal limitations.

Recreational facilities, including a hard tennis court and a cinema projector, are provided for the Government staff and are made available to the whaling staff of the nearby Grytviken station.

The rifle range, once a feature of South Georgia social life, is no longer in use, as Shackleton House now occupies part of the site.

Chapter 8: Legislation

LEGISLATION enacted for the Dependencies during the period under review included the following measures:

1964

Appropriation (Dependencies) (1964-65) Ordinance, providing for the service between 1st July 1964 and 30th June 1965.

Application of Colony Laws Ordinance, applying the following colony laws to the dependencies:

Application of Enactments Ordinance, 1962.

Income Tax (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance, 1962.

Firearms (Amendment) Ordinance, 1962.

Antarctic Treaty (Immunity from Jurisdiction) Ordinance, 1962.

British Nationality (Amendment) Ordinance, 1962.

Application of Enactments (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance, 1962.

Application of Enactments (Amendment) (No. 3) Ordinance, 1962.

Income Tax (Amendment) (No. 3) Ordinance, 1962.

Post Office (Amendment) Ordinance, 1963.

Foreign Judgments (Reciprocal Enforcement) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1963.

Maintenance Orders (Facilities for Enforcement) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1963.

Matrimonial Causes (Amendment) Ordinance, 1963.

Pensions (Increase) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1963.

Income Tax (Amendment) (No. 3) Ordinance, 1964.

Mining (Amendment) Ordinance, 1964.

Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1964.

Income Tax (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance, 1964.

Pensions (Increase) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1964.

1965

Appropriation (Dependencies) (1965–66) Ordinance, providing for the service between 1st July 1965 and 30th June 1966.

Supplementary Appropriation (Dependencies) (1963–64) Ordinance, legalising certain payments made in the year 1963–64 in excess of the expenditure sanctioned.

Supplementary Appropriation (Dependencies) (1964–65) Ordinance, legalising certain payments made in the year 1964–65 in excess of the expenditure sanctioned.

Income Tax (Dependencies) (Amendment) Ordinance, exempting the whaling companies at South Georgia from all or any of the provisions of this Ordinance.

Application of Colony Laws Ordinance, applying the following colony laws to the dependencies:

Application of Enactments (Intestates' Estates and Family Provisions) Ordinance, 1964.

Maintenance Orders Ordinance, 1964.

Whale Fishery (Amendment) Ordinance, 1964.

The Marriage (Amendment) Ordinance, 1965.

The Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1965.

The Pensions Ordinance, 1965.

The Diplomatic Privileges (Extension) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1965.

The Immigration Ordinance, 1965.

Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons

THE Administrative Officer at South Georgia is also the Magistrate, sitting at King Edward Point in the first instance. The Supreme Court in Stanley is common to the dependencies.

There is a small prison at King Edward Point; one of the Government officers acts as gaoler when required.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities

THERE are no public utilities. The whaling stations, when operational, are heated by steam from the main boilers. At other times heating is by electricity which is generated on the stations.

Most of the buildings on the Government station are centrally heated by individual oil fired boilers, the oil supply being piped to a gravity tank in each building from the main storage tank.

The capacity of the Government electric power station is 277 kW generating at 230/400 volts 50 cycles.

Chapter 11: Communications and Transport

WITH the exception of a mail voyage by R.M.S. *Darwin* in June of each year there is no regular sea communication with South Georgia.

During the whaling season an occasional outward mailing opportunity arises but inward mails are erratic, depending on the good offices of the shipping agents at ports of call. More dependable are

mails arriving by British Antarctic Survey ships which call at South Georgia during their annual supply and relief tours of the British Antarctic Territory.

There is one port of entry at Grytviken.

The following ships entered at South Georgia in 1964 and 1965:

			1964		1965	
			<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>
British	.	.	5	8,114	5	7,150
Others	.	.	37	43,444	25	47,317

The tonnage represents the total net register.

A post office is maintained at King Edward Point. Stamp sales are greatly increased by philatelists' requests for franked covers. These form a substantial part of outgoing mails.

Regular schedules are worked by the Colonial Wireless Station at King Edward Point, the traffic passing through Stanley. The station also broadcasts meteorological forecast bulletins for the benefit of shipping in the area.

Chapter 12: Meteorological Services

METEOROLOGICAL services within the dependencies and the British Antarctic Territory, as well as within the colony, are provided by the British Antarctic Meteorological Service, which is constituted as an integral part of the British Antarctic Survey. The headquarters of the Service (originally established in 1950 as the Falkland Islands and Dependencies Meteorological Service) is at Stanley, but there is also an independent forecasting office at Grytviken (South Georgia) which is maintained by the colony but technically controlled by the Chief Meteorological Officer at Stanley. With the exception of staff and equipment at Grytviken, the cost of the service is carried on the British Antarctic Territory budget, with a small contribution from the colony.

The general functions of the service are:

- (i) the organisation of meteorological observations in the Falkland Islands and Dependencies and in the British Antarctic Territory, and the broadcasting of this information in the form of collective "synoptic" messages for international use;

- (ii) the provision of forecasts for the whaling fleets operating in the South Atlantic west of 10° W. and south of 50° S., and for shipping in general within the waters of the Falkland Islands and Dependencies and the British Antarctic Territory;
- (iii) the provision of forecasts for the general public and the Government Air Service within the colony, and for any aircraft requiring meteorological support for operations in the area as a whole;
- (iv) the editing and publication of climatic data;
- (v) limited investigations into the meteorology of the area.

Forecasting Services

Forecast bulletins were broadcast from Stanley and Grytviken during the whaling seasons, and local forecasts for both the Falkland Islands and South Georgia were issued throughout the period. Forecasts were supplied to individual ships and to aircraft operating from British Antarctic Survey bases.

Reporting Stations and Collective Broadcasts

Full reporting stations were maintained throughout the period at Stanley, Grytviken, and several British Antarctic Survey bases. Four part-time observing stations were also maintained in the Falkland Islands. Meteorological information was made available for international use in the form of W.M.O. Territorial Broadcasts transmitted from Stanley four times daily. Three of these broadcasts carried the surface observations from all the stations and ships reporting to Stanley or Grytviken. The fourth carried 1200 GMT surface analysis for a large area of the South Atlantic, and observations obtained from upper air soundings. These soundings were carried out regularly at two of the British Antarctic Survey bases, Halley Bay and Argentine Islands, and a limited upper air programme was maintained at Stanley.

Staff

Staff at the Stanley Headquarters Office and at the Stanley Upper Air Unit were personnel of the United Kingdom Meteorological Office. Other staff were recruited directly.

Further information about the Meteorological Service may be found in its Annual Reports which may be obtained either from the British Antarctic Survey Office, Stanley, or from the Crown Agents for Oversea Governments and Administrations, London.

PART III

Chapter 1: Geography

THE Falkland Islands Dependencies were defined by Letters Patent of the 21st July 1908 and the 28th March 1917. They constituted that sector of the Antarctic Continent lying between the meridians 20° and 80° West longitude, together with certain islands adjacent to the Antarctic mainland within this sector, and also the island of South Georgia and the South Sandwich, South Orkney and South Shetland groups. By an Order-in-Council which came into force on the 3rd March 1962, that part of the dependencies which lies south of 60° South latitude was constituted a separate colony under a High Commissioner, with the name of British Antarctic Territory. The Falkland Islands Dependencies now comprise South Georgia, South Sandwich Islands, Shag Rocks and certain other rocks.

CLIMATE

The mean temperature of South Georgia varies between 42° F. in February and 28° F. in August, and about 60 inches of precipitation are recorded annually, much of which falls as snow.

PLANT AND ANIMAL LIFE

In South Georgia the climate is sufficiently temperate to support the growth of twenty species of hardy grass and other flowering plants. Reindeer have been introduced and thrive, having increased from 11 in 1909 to about 2,000 today. There are no other terrestrial mammals.

All other forms of life are restricted to the open ocean and to the coastal waters. The sea itself is teeming with life from the smallest unicellular organisms at one end of the food chain to the largest mammals at the other. All forms either spend their whole existence in the sea or only come ashore to breed and moult, as do the birds and seals. The fauna of these seas is, on the whole, few in species but very rich in numbers.

Only the seals and whales have any economic value. The seals were first exploited in South Georgia a few years after the visit of Captain Cook in 1775. The principal species were the southern fur seal (*Artocephalus australis*) which is only now beginning to return to some of the islands where it was most plentiful. The large oil-bearing elephant seal (*Mirounga leonina*) was also exploited during the first half of the nineteenth century but recovered more quickly and has been taken under licence in South Georgia for more than 50 years. The other species of Antarctic seal are too solitary in their behaviour to warrant economic exploitation.

Whaling began early in the twentieth century and has grown into a highly specialised industry. From the beginning, South Georgia was the most important centre of the industry and shore factories were operated at Grytviken, Leith Harbour, Stromness, Husvik, Godthul and Prince Olaf Harbour, though only two, Grytviken and Leith Harbour, have been worked in recent years. During the last 25 years increasing use has been made of pelagic factory ships which can operate in open ocean throughout the whaling season. Five species of whale were common in these waters, but only two, the fin whale and the sei whale can now be regarded as having great economic importance, though the sperm whale is also taken in substantial numbers.

In recent years there has been growing concern about the future of the whaling industry. The rate of killing has exceeded the reproduction and growth rates of these mammals for many years so that the stock comprises fewer and smaller animals than formerly. The International Whaling Commission has drastically reduced the rate of killing in recent years and is pledged to reduce it by 1967 to a level below the sustainable yield. It will, however, take many years before the stocks can recover sufficiently to allow catching on a scale comparable to that which used to prevail.

Chapter 2: History

SOUTH GEORGIA was sighted at least twice between 1675 and 1756, but the first landing was that of Captain James Cook in 1775. The South Sandwich Islands were also discovered by him during the same voyage. Thereafter, South Georgia was much visited by sealers of many nationalities, who reaped a rich harvest from the immense

number of fur seals and elephant seals which frequented these shores. By 1815, the slaughter of seals had reached such proportions that sealers were beginning to look elsewhere for them.

The principal development in the dependencies took place in 1903, when C. A. Larsen founded the first modern whaling company based upon a shore factory in South Georgia. The industry immediately prospered and continued to expand quickly up to and during the first World War.

During the early years of the second World War Norwegian whaling fleets operated in the Antarctic, although in January 1941 a substantial part of the pelagic fleet was captured by the German armed surface raider *Pinguin*. At South Georgia one shore station managed to operate throughout the entire war.

After the war and until 1960, three shore stations were worked at South Georgia, but in the 1960–61 season one of the companies ceased to operate and in the following year another closed down, thus leaving only a single company in operation on the island. After the 1962–63 season certain Japanese companies re-established whaling operations in South Georgia operating from Leith Harbour and Grytviken.

Chapter 3: Administration

THE Dependencies are subject to the authority of the Governor and his Executive Council, the former being empowered under the Letters Patent of 1948 to legislate for the Dependencies.

An Administrative Officer and an official staff are maintained in South Georgia and control over whaling and sealing operations is undertaken by Government inspectors at the land stations.

There is no local government in South Georgia; in fact, there are no communities other than the whaling stations, which are run by the managers on behalf of the companies owning them.

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

IMPERIAL and metric weights and measures are in general use.

Chapter 5: Reading List

BENNETT, A. G. *Whaling in the Antarctic*. London, Blackwood, 1931.

BRITISH ANTARCTIC SURVEY. Scientific Reports.

No. 7. *The Geology of South Georgia – I*. By A. F. Trendall. 8s. 6d.

No. 9. *New Evidence of Sea-Level Changes in the Falkland Islands*. By R. J. Adie. 4s.

No. 14. *The Brown Skua of South Georgia*. By B. Stonehouse. 10s.

No. 19. *The Geology of South Georgia – II*. By A. F. Trendall. 25s.

No. 22. *Introduced Reindeer of South Georgia*. By W. N. Bonner. 7s.

No. 23. *The King Penguin of South Georgia – I. Breeding Behaviour and Development*. By B. Stonehouse. 25s.

No. 45. *The Vascular Flora of South Georgia*. By S. W. Greene. 32s.

(Obtainable from British Antarctic Survey, 30 Gillingham Street, London, S.W.1., and from Her Majesty's Stationery Office.)

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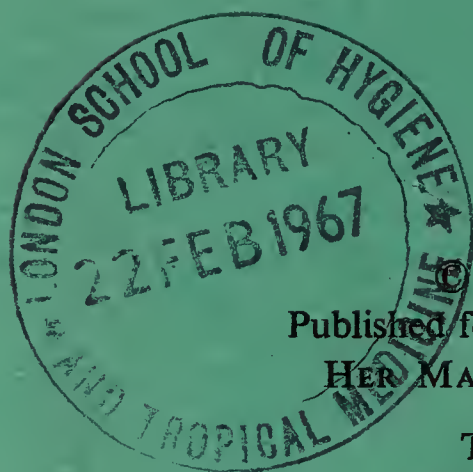
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